

OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES KANSAS, 2000



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<http://www.kdhe.state.ks.us/hci>**

OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES & ILLNESSES KANSAS, 2000

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Prepared by
Kansas Department of Health and Environment
Center for Health and Environmental Statistics
Office of Health Care Information

In cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Acknowledgment

A special thanks to all employers who responded to our survey. Without their cooperation, this report would not have been possible.

November 2004

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Introduction

In April of 1971 the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 became an official part of the national labor laws. The principal objectives are "...to assure so far as possible every working man and woman in the nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve human resources."

In response to the Act, the U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics, was delegated the responsibility of developing and maintaining an effective statistical program to collect, compile, and analyze occupational safety and health data. To help achieve this objective, the Kansas Department of Health and Environment Office of Health Care Information, conducts an annual survey of occupational injuries and illnesses.

The Occupational Safety & Health Act of 1970 requires employers to keep records of work-related injuries or illnesses which result in loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment beyond first aid. A sample of employers are selected each year to participate in the Annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. In Kansas, for 2000, there were 3615 businesses chosen to participate in this survey, they serve as the basis for the estimates in this report. Year to year comparisons of estimated incidence rates indicate basic industry trends and where prevention measures should be either implemented or intensified. The rates contained in this report represent the number of injury and illness cases either per 100 or per 10,000 full-time workers, (injuries are per 100 and illnesses are per 10,000), thus enabling employers to compare the experience of their establishments to the entire industry.

This report is available on the Internet at the KDHE home page on the World Wide Web. The address is: "www.kdhe.state.ks.us/hci". National data on occupational injuries and illnesses is available on the Internet at the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) home page. That address is: "<http://www.bls.gov>".

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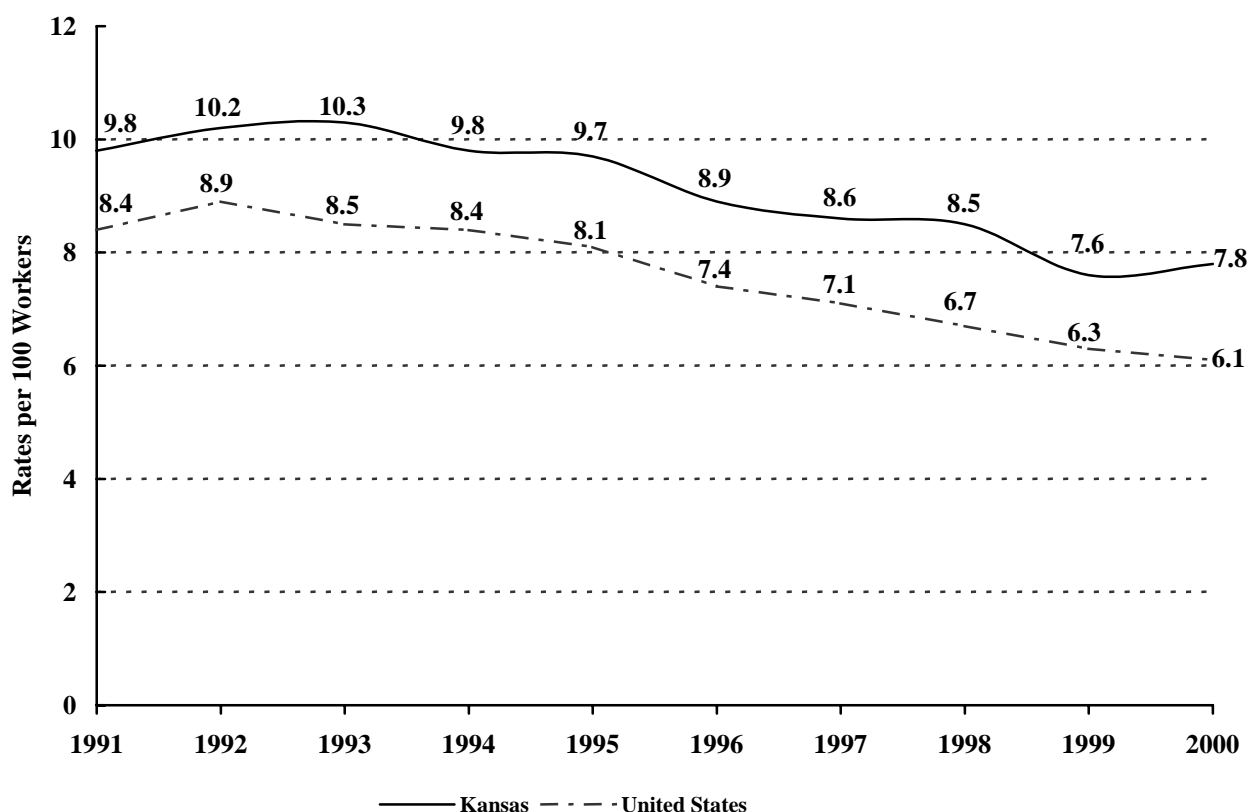
Part I

Survey Highlights & Trends

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS & TRENDS

Although the national trend for injuries and illnesses in the workplace continues to decline, Kansas experienced a 3% increase from 1999 to 2000. In Kansas, with an average employment of 1,082,600, the incidence rate per 100 full-time workers was 7.8 for the year 2000, compared to 7.6 in 1999. Across the state there were 70,000 cases reported, with 43%, or 30,200 of those cases reporting time away from work to recover. (Tables 2, 3, 5, Chart 1)

**Chart 1. Nonfatal Injury & Illness Incidence Rates
Kansas & United States, 1991-2000**



With 209,100 employed in the manufacturing industry, there were 23,600 total cases reported in 2000, down from 24,200 in 1999. An incidence rate of 11.3 injuries and illnesses per 100 employees marks yet another year in a downward trend for this industry across Kansas, down 3% from the previous year of 11.7. (Tables 1, 2, 3 Chart 2)

Employing 66,000 people across the state, the construction industry's rate of injury per 100 workers increased in 2000. After an unprecedented drop in 1999, with only 5,100 cases reported, and a rate of only 9.2 per 100 workers, the industry was closer to what was expected in 2000 with 6,400 reported cases, and a rate of 11.1. (Tables 1, 2, 3 Chart 2)

**Chart 2. Nonfatal Occupational Injury & Illness Rates
By Industry, Kansas & United States, 2000**



The transportation and public utilities industry experienced yet another decline in a 3 year trend, with 5,400 cases reported in 2000, a 3% decrease from the previous year. As a whole, the industry experienced a rate of 6.7 work related injuries and illnesses per 100 workers. Local and interurban passenger transit saw an increase of 200 cases from the previous year, with 300 reportable cases in 2000, and the highest incidence rate in the division with 12.4. (Tables 1, 2, 3 Chart 2)

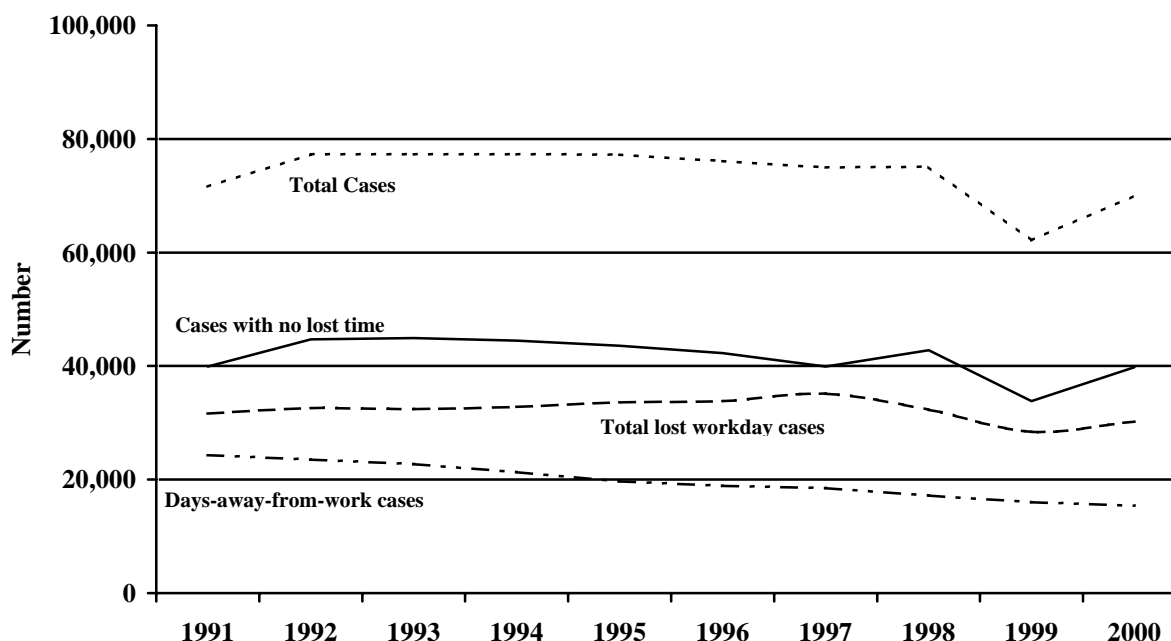
**Table 1. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
Rate¹, By Industry, Kansas, 1991-2000**

INDUSTRY	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Ag, forestry, and fishing	12.7	10.6	11.5	11.3	7.1	8.7	12.9	7.5	9.2	8.7
Mining	12.6	10.8	10.3	9.5	8.8	**	9.7	9.0	7.4	9.5
Construction	15.0	14.9	15.4	13.5	11.7	12.2	11.3	12.3	9.2	11.1
Manufacturing	16.1	17.0	15.7	14.6	14.2	12.5	14.3	12.9	11.7	11.3
Trans., & public utilities	8.5	9.1	10.9	8.5	9.2	7.1	6.5	9.1	7.0	6.7
Wholesale & retail trade	8.1	8.6	9.2	8.2	8.8	7.6	6.7	7.2	7.0	7.5
Finance, Ins., & real est.	1.8	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.8	4.0	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.9
Services	6.5	7.0	7.3	8.4	8.0	7.9	6.6	6.2	5.7	5.7

**Incidence rate is not publishable due to confidentiality provisions.

¹ Incidence rates per 100 full time workers.

**Chart 3. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries
Number, By Type of Case, Kansas, 1991-2000**

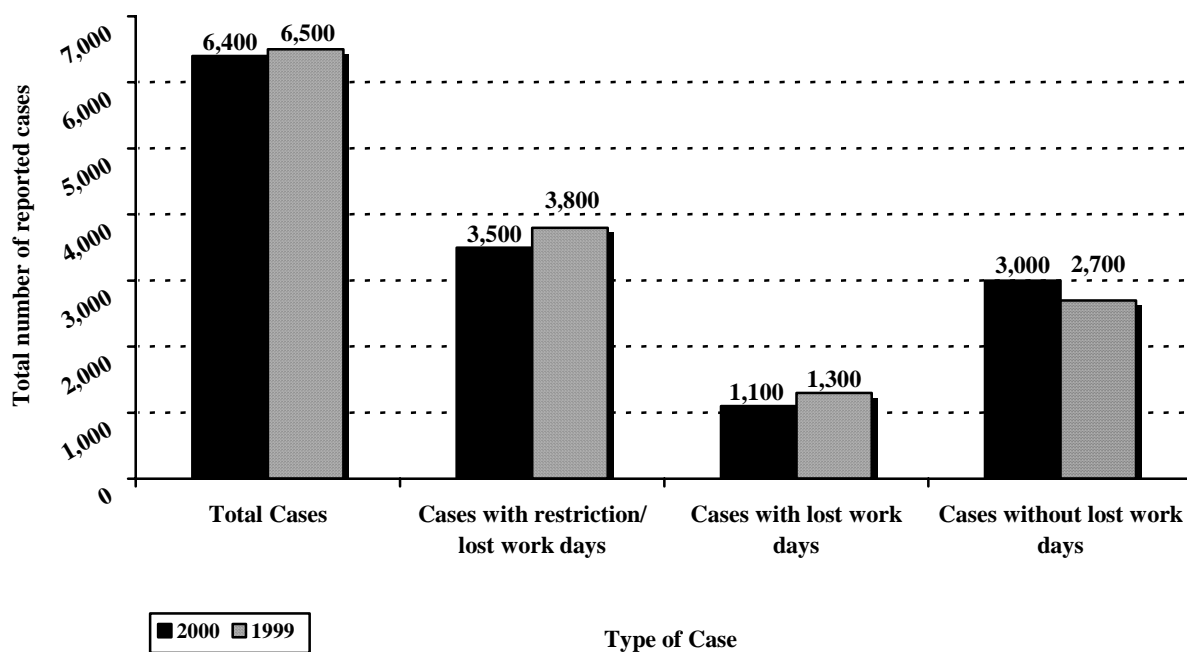


The workforce has increased 19.8% over the last 10 years, yet the overall magnitude of injuries and illnesses has gradually declined, despite the growth. In 1991 there were 868,400 people working throughout Kansas, reporting 72,700 injury and illness cases, making up 8.4% of the working population. In 2000, there were 1,082,600 people working, with 70,000 reported cases, comprising 6.5% of the workforce.

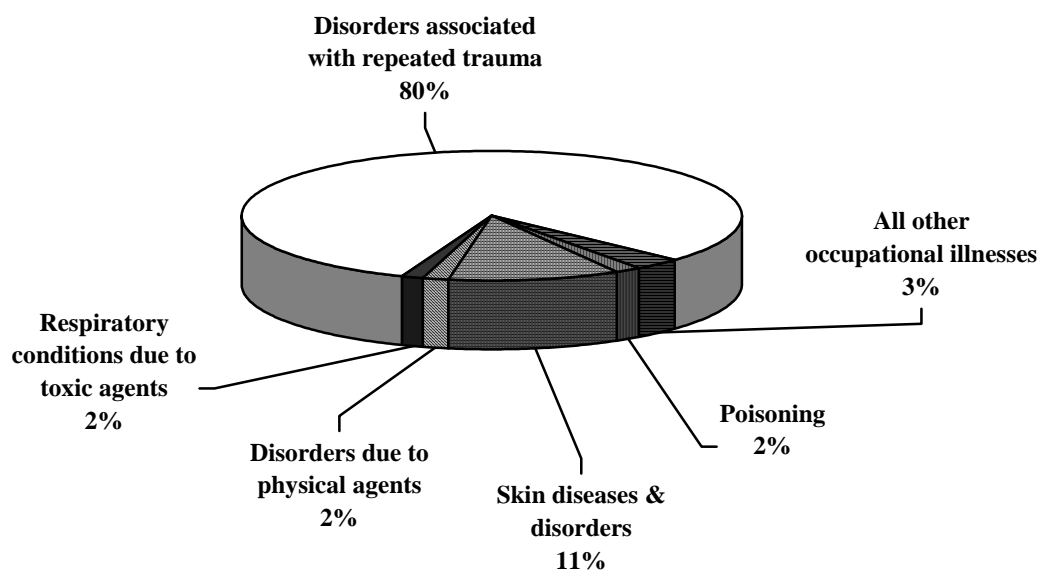
The most noticeable change over the last decade is the drop in days-away-from-work cases. From 1990 to 2000, with only a few exceptions, the injuries or illnesses that required days away from work to recover has consistently declined. Looking at the difference from 1990 to 2000, there were 8,800 fewer cases reported in 2000, declining 36.4% from 1990. If the continually increasing workforce population is factored in, this observation becomes even more significant. (Tables 2, 3 Charts 3, 4, 5)

For the third consecutive year, the number of illnesses in Kansas has decreased from the previous year. In 2000 there were 6,500 work related illnesses reported, down 100 from 1999, or 1.5%. Actual illness rates have decreased as well. In 1999, there were 72.3 work related illnesses for every 10,000 workers, in 2000; the rate was 71.0, down 1.8% from the previous year. (Tables 10, 11, 12 Chart 4)

**Chart 4. Nonfatal Occupational Illnesses
Number, By Type of Case, Kansas 1999 - 2000**



**Chart 5. Nonfatal Occupational Illnesses
Percent, By Type of Illness, Kansas, 2000**

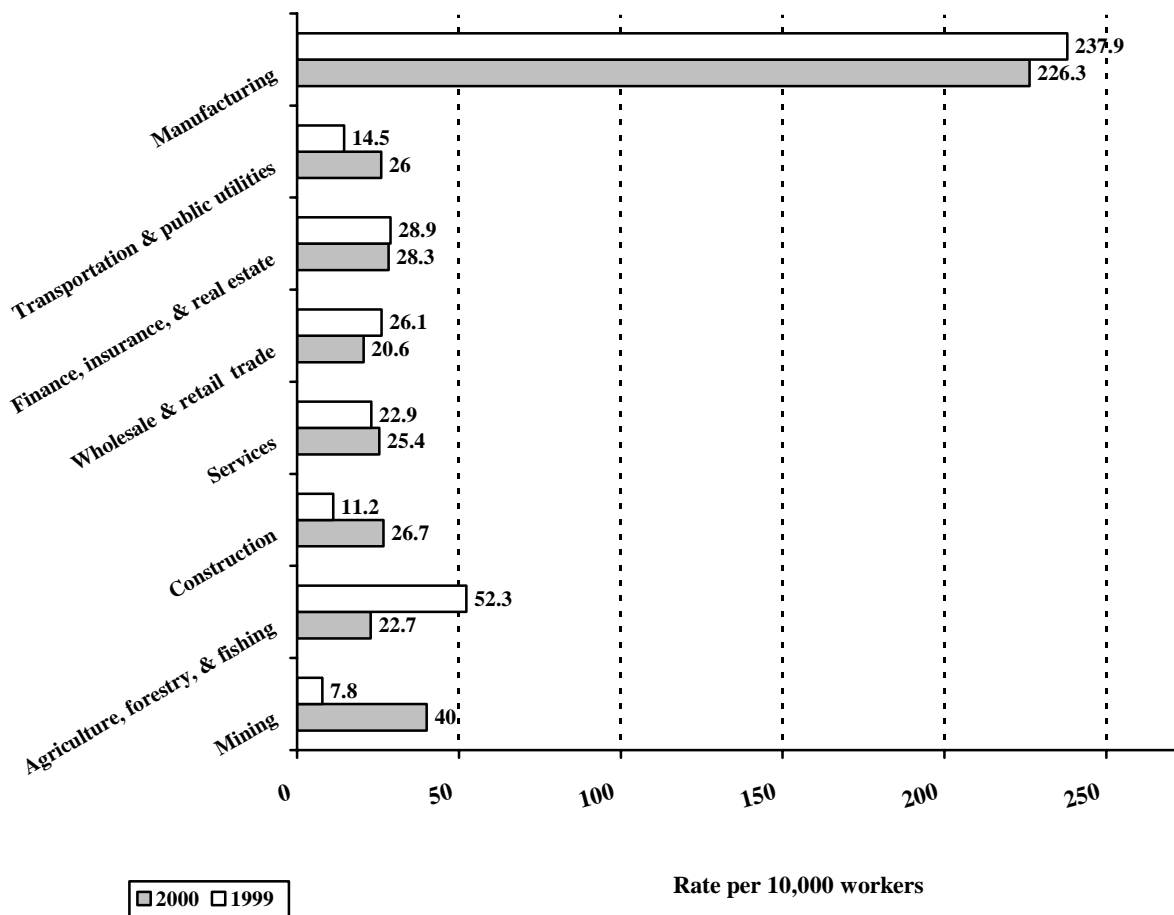


Illnesses

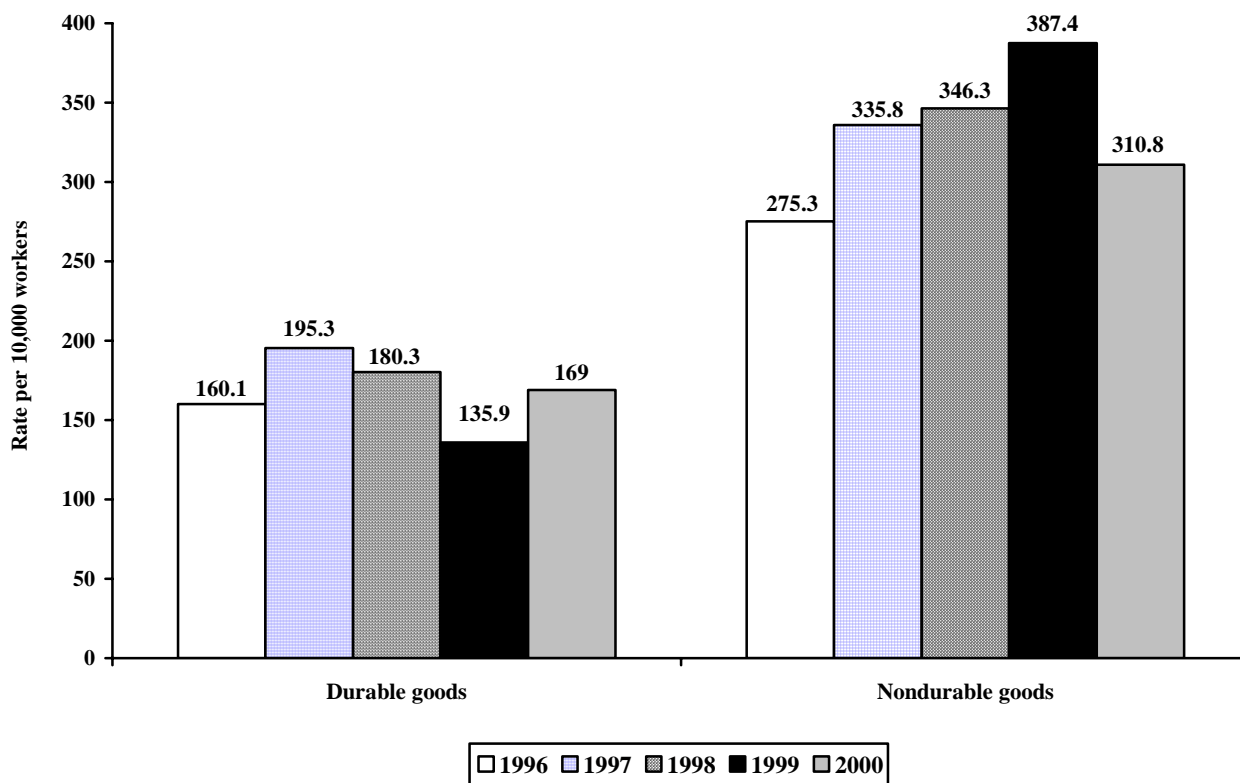
Of the 6,400 reported illness cases, the overwhelming majority were disorders associated with repeated trauma, accounting for 5,100 cases, accompanying an incidence rate of 56.6 occupational illnesses per 10,000 workers. Manufacturing accounted for 4,200 of those cases, with 1,800 in the durable goods subdivision and 2,400 in the nondurable goods subdivision. (Tables 10, 11, 12 Charts 4, 5, 6)

The food and kindred products industry of nondurable goods accounted for 52.4% of the 4,200 reported illness cases in manufacturing. Food and kindred products had 2,000 cases of disorders associated with repeated trauma, and an incidence rate 562.8 per 10,000 workers. Transportation equipment in durable goods experienced 1,200 total illness cases, with 1,100 illnesses falling under the disorders associated with repeated trauma category. These two industries combined made up 53.1% of all illness cases across Kansas. (Tables 10, 11, 12 Charts 4, 5)

**Chart 6. Nonfatal Occupational Illness Rates
By Industry, Kansas, 1999 - 2000**



**Chart 7. Nonfatal Occupational Illness Rates in Manufacturing
By Selected Groups, Kansas, 1996 - 2000**



Injuries and Illnesses

The durable goods subdivision of manufacturing employed 124,200 people across Kansas in 2000, experienced 13,600 reported injuries and illnesses on the job, comprising 11% of their workforce. Although the transportation equipment industries experienced the most injuries in durable goods, totaling 36% of the subdivision's total, with 4,900 reportable cases, it was again the primary metal industries that were the most hazardous in this division. Primary metals employed only 3,300 people in 2000 across Kansas, but experienced 1,000 work related injuries and illnesses, or for 30.3% of the industry's workforce, and a rate of incidence at 30.2 per 100 employees. (Tables 1, 3 Chart 7)

In conclusion, Kansas broke a 7 year downward trend of worker related injuries and illnesses, increasing from a rate of 7.6 injuries and illnesses per 100 workers to 7.8, making the gap between the U.S. and Kansas the largest it has ever been, a 21.8% difference. The overall trend though, seems to be a steady decline in the percentage of employees being hurt at work over the last 10 years, despite the increasing number of employees across the state. Manufacturing has consistently declined their incidence of injury to workers in this division for 9 years in a row. The major industries of mining, construction, and wholesale and retail trade have increased their rate of injury from the previous year, while manufacturing, agriculture, forestry, and fishing, transportation and public utilities, and finance, insurance, and real estate have decreased. The services industry's rate of incidence remained the same from 1999 to 2000.

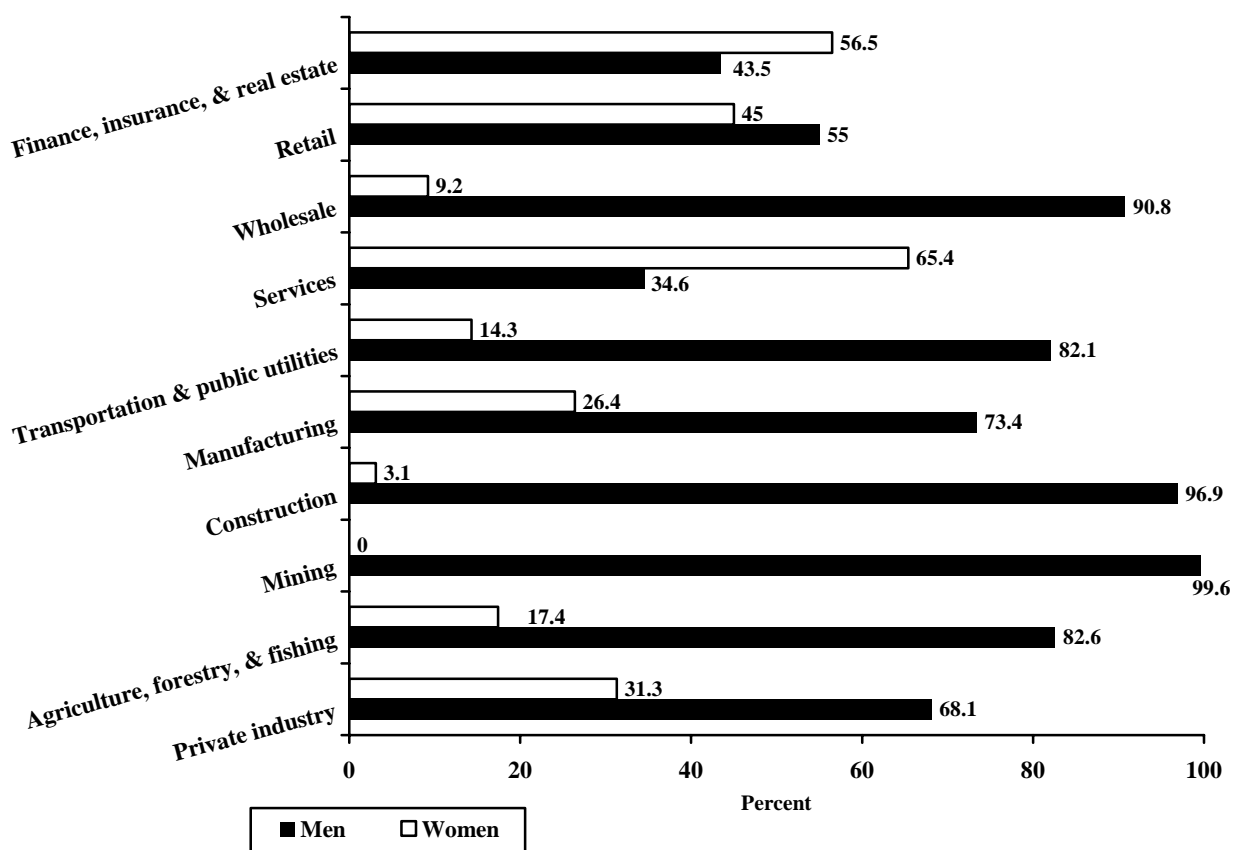
Part II

Case Characteristics

CASE CHARACTERISTICS

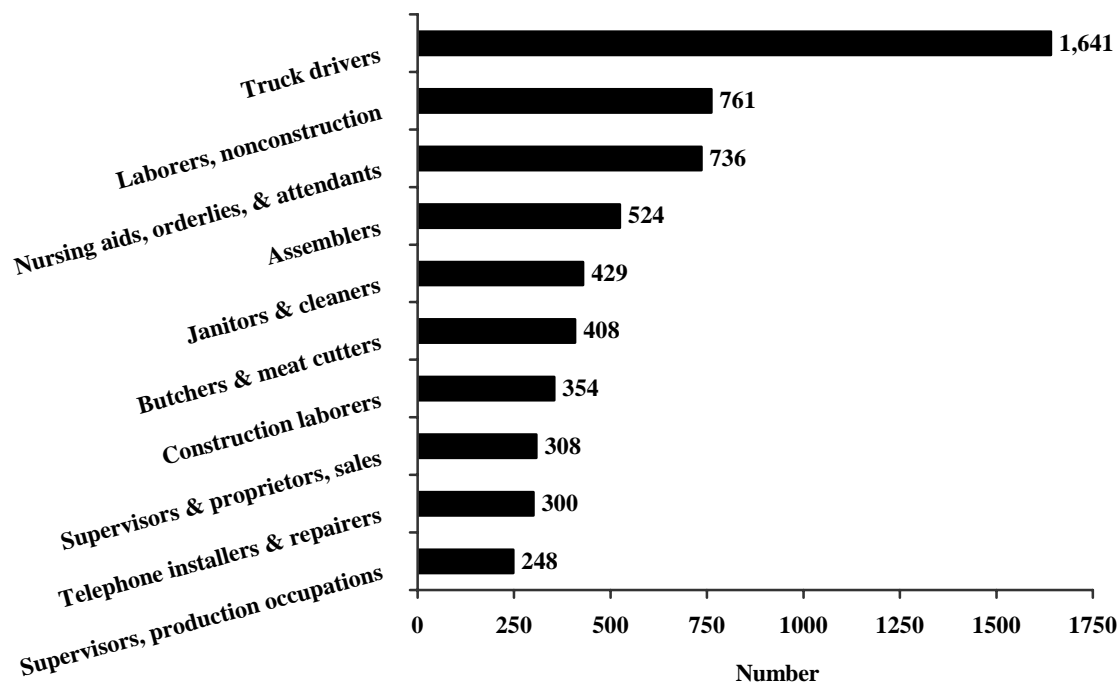
Of the 15,449 cases reported in Kansas for 2000, 68.1% of those cases occurred to men. Two industries, mining and construction experienced almost no injuries to women. Mining had no publishable injuries, rating 99.6% of their reported cases to men, while construction, increasing the number of injuries to women from last year, had 40 injuries to report, accounting for 3.1% of the industry's workforce. There were two industries however, where women comprised the majority of the reported work related injuries or illnesses, those were finance, insurance, and real estate, and the services industry. Finance, insurance, and real estate saw 204 reported cases for women, comprising 56.5% of the reported cases for that industry. The services industry had 65.4%, with 1,843 cases. (Tables 7, 8 Charts 8, 9)

**Chart 8. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
Percent, By Industry, By Sex, Kansas, 2000**

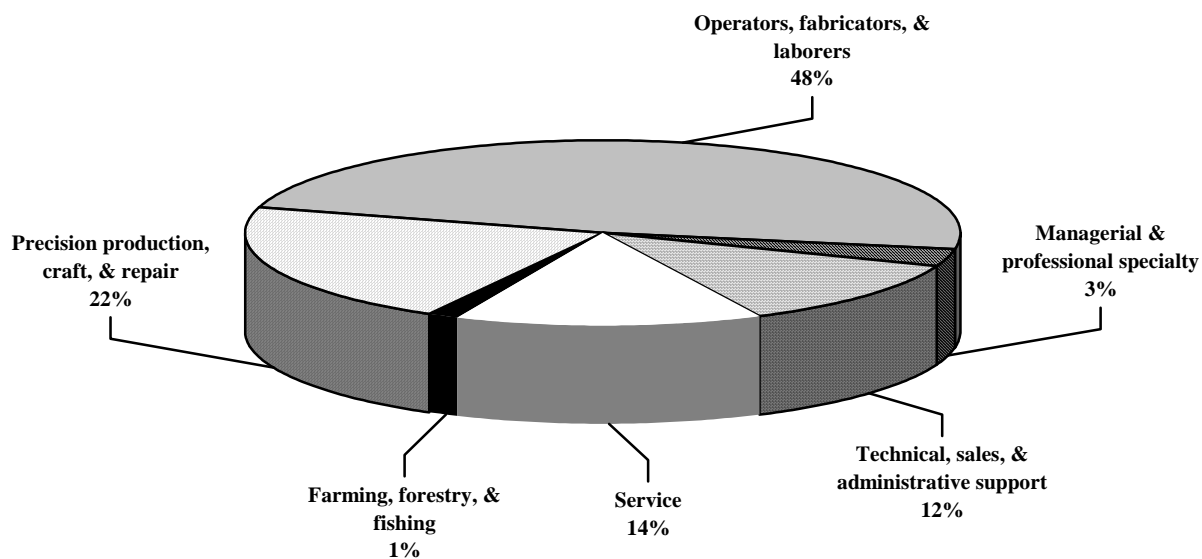


Although truck drivers experienced 18.6% less injuries in 2000 than they did in 1999, they were still rated as the number one occupation to experience work related injuries and illnesses at work, with 1,641. Comparing Kansas to the nation, the top three occupations were the same, truck drivers (1,641 & 136,072), laborers, non-construction (761 & 86,951), and nursing aids, orderlies, and attendants (736 & 74,205), respectively. Butchers and meat cutters moved up two slots to number 6 in Kansas from 1999 to 2000, but nationwide, the occupation was not ranked in the top 30. This is expected considering some of Kansas' largest employers are cattle and swine processing industries. (Chart 8)

**Chart 9. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
Number, By Selected Occupations, Kansas, 2000**

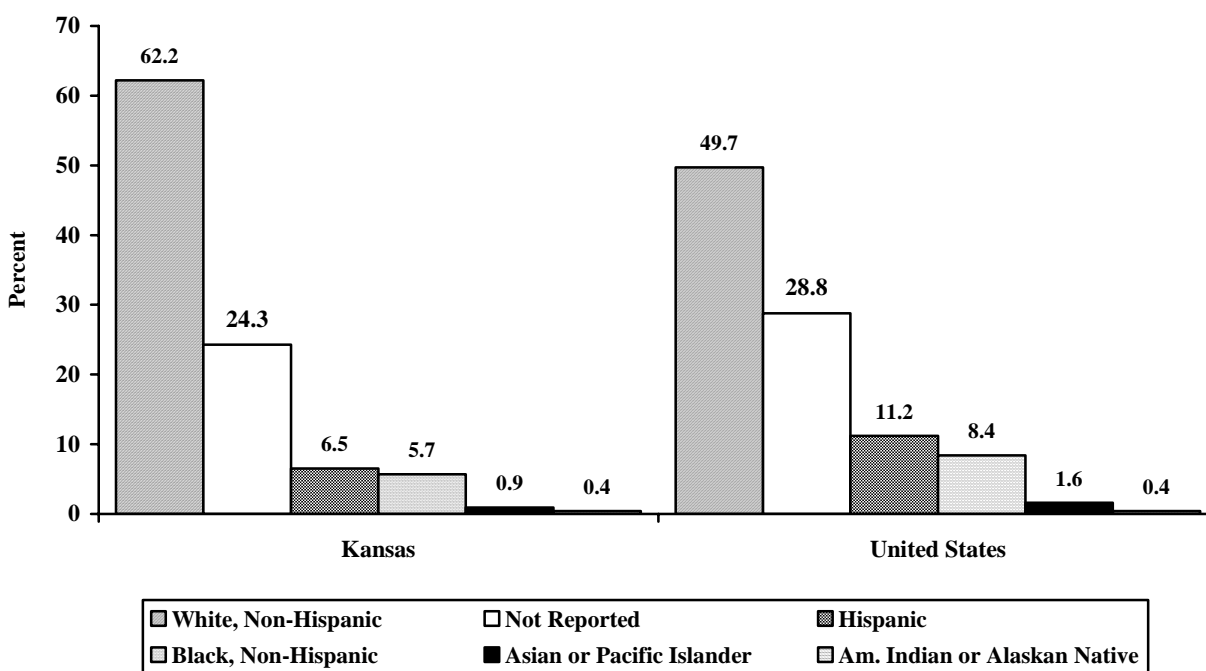


**Chart 10. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
Percent, By Occupational Group, Kansas, 2000**



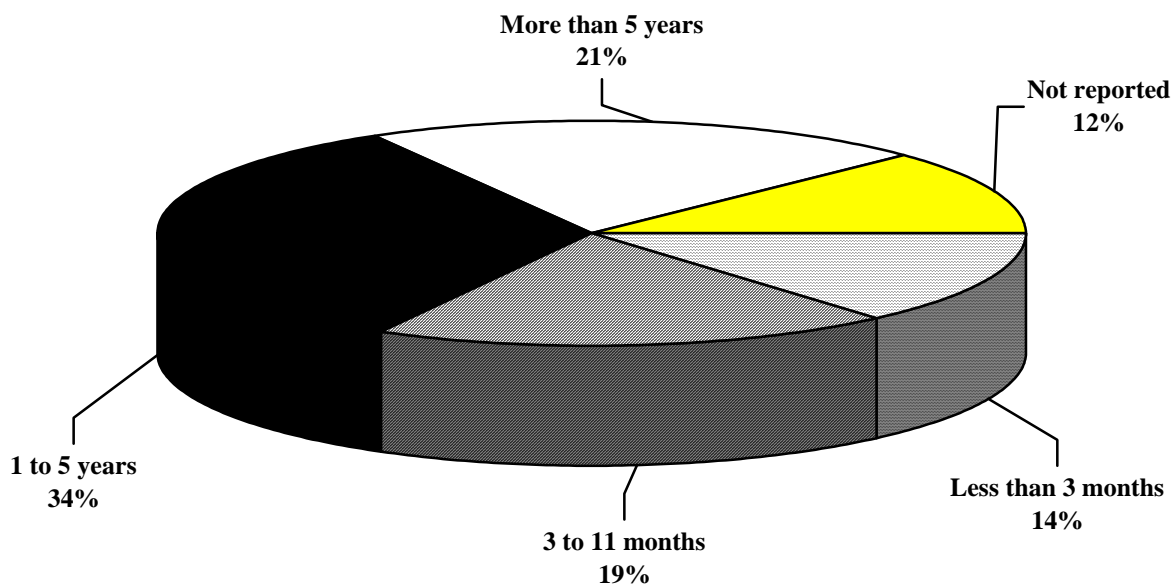
In 2000, it was the operators, fabricators, and laborers occupational category that reported the majority of the 15,449 cases. This group accounted for 7,425 work related injuries and illnesses, or 48.1% of the total. In the industries of manufacturing, and transportation and public utilities, operators, fabricators, and laborers made up 62.5% of the 7,425 in this occupational group, accounting for 4,643 of the total. The retail trade also accounted for 928 injuries and illnesses for this group. (Tables 7, 8 Chart 9)

**Chart 11. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
Percent, By Race or Ethnic Origin
Kansas & United States, 2000**

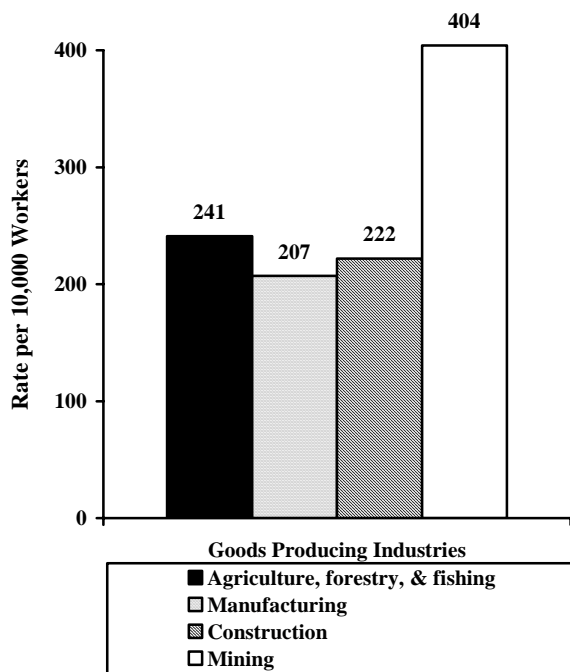


The race or ethnic distribution of occupational injuries and illnesses in Kansas during 2000 showed 9,616 reported cases occurred to whites. Nearly one fourth of the cases (24.3%) did not report a race or ethnic origin (this field is optional in the survey sent out). Of the reported cases, Hispanic and Black ethnic origins reported 999, and 875 cases respectively. The highest percent by industry was in agriculture, forestry, and fishing, where 77.9%, of reported cases were to people of the white race. Most other industries were similar in their ethnic distribution, except mining and transportation and public utilities, where the majority of the cases, 64.9% and 51.5% respectively, did not report on race or ethnic origin. (Tables 7, 8 Chart 11)

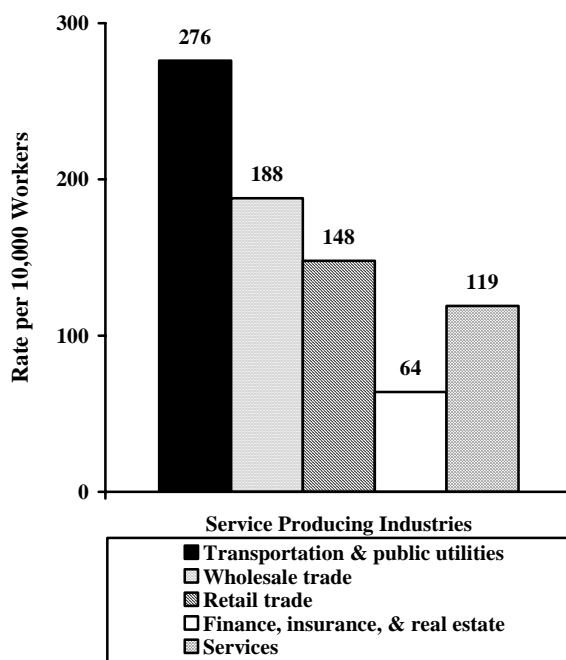
**Chart 12. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
Percent, By Length of Service, Kansas, 2000**



**Chart 13. Nonfatal Occupational Injury
& Illnesses With Days Away from Work
Rate, By Industry, Kansas, 2000**



**Chart 14. Nonfatal Occupational Injury
& Illnesses With Days Away from Work
Rate, By Industry, Kansas, 2000**



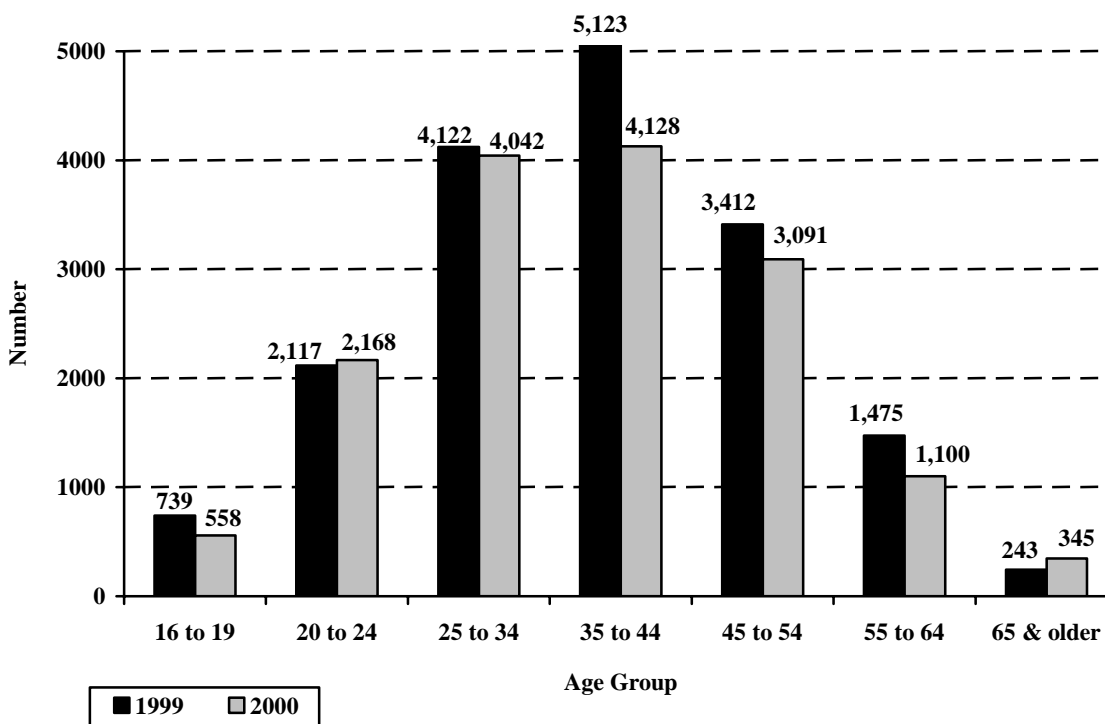
Workers with 1 to 5 years of experience on the their job were involved in 33.7% of the total cases, with 5,210 work related injuries and illnesses. New employees, defined as having less than 3 months of experience on the job, were only responsible for 13.6% of the reported cases for Kansas, with 2,101 cases. Employees with 5 years or more of experience accounted for 21.3% of the total, with 1,869 reported cases. (Tables 8, 9 Chart 12)

Service producing industries comprised 60% of the total cases in 2000 across Kansas. Total cases breakdowns of service producing industries were; transportation and public utilities, 23.8% of the division's total; wholesale trade, 15.1%; retail trade, 26.8%; finance, insurance, and real estate, 3.9%; and services, 30.4%, totaling 9,271 cases for these industries. (Tables 8, 9 Chart 13, 14)

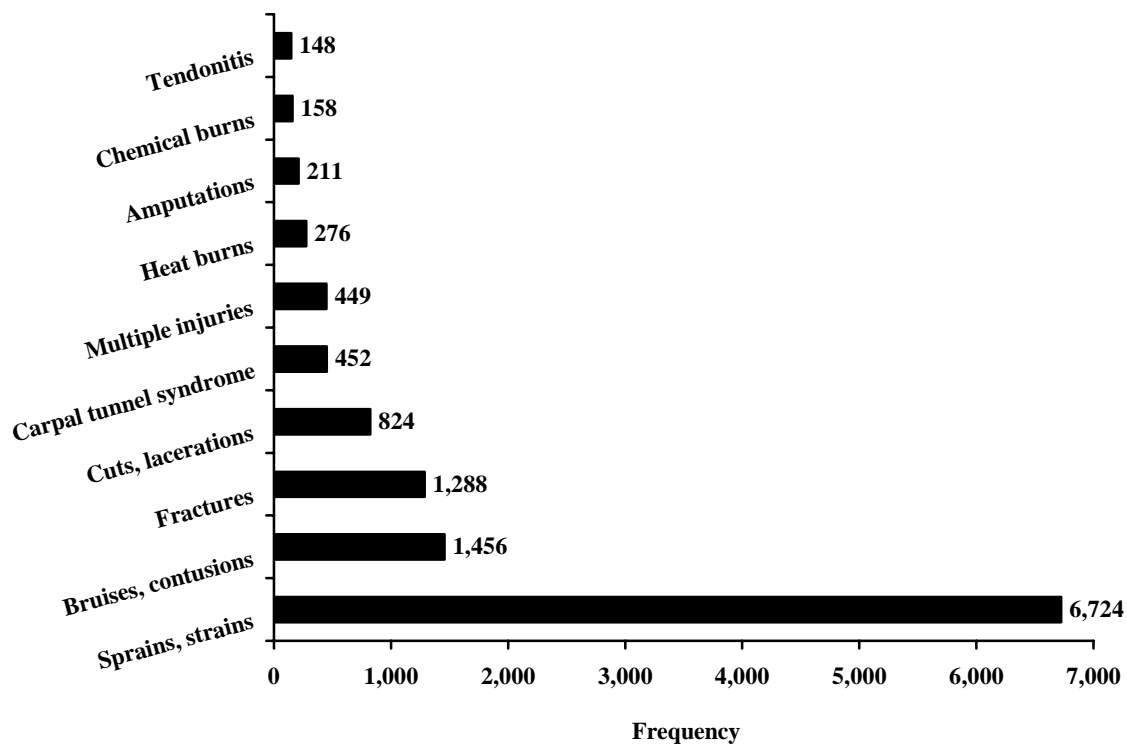
Although goods producing industries accounted for only 40% of the total, the manufacturing industry in this division included 4,325 cases in 2000, and experienced 70% of the goods producing industry's total, with 28% of the overall total. Construction totaled 20.6% of the goods producing total with 1,273 reported cases. Both mining and agriculture, forestry, and fishing experienced 4.6%, and 4.8% of the division's total respectively. Reported cases for goods producing industries totaled 6,178. (Tables 8, 9 Chart 13, 14)

In 1999 it was clearly workers between the ages of 35 to 44, which experienced the majority of the work related injuries and illnesses by age division. In 2000, two age divisions were very close in the number of reported cases. Workers in the group 25 to 34 experienced 26.2% of the total with 4,042 cases, and workers in the age division of 35 to 44 accounted for 4,128 of the total, or 26.7%. (Tables 8, 9 Chart 15)

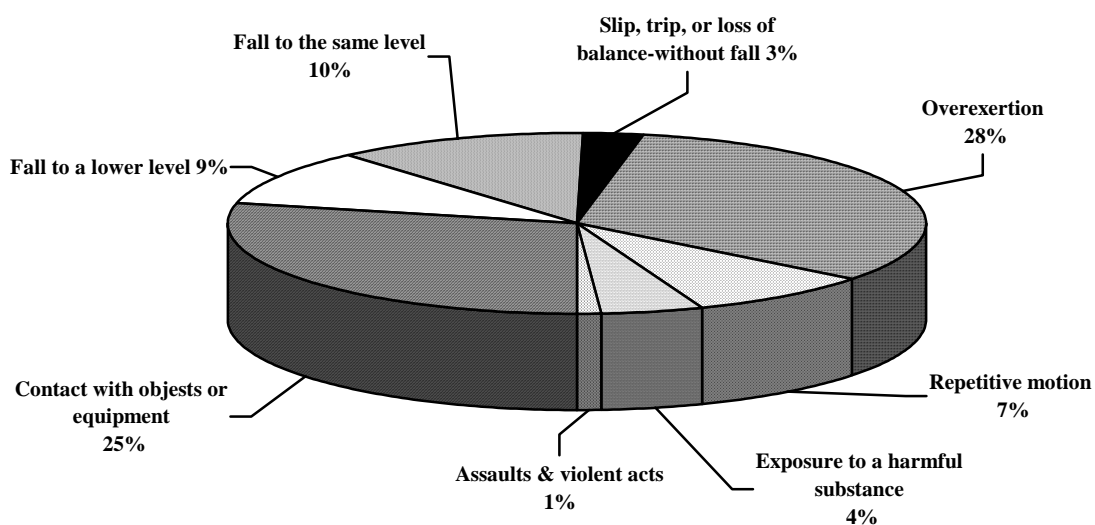
**Chart 15. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
Number, By Age Group, Kansas, 1999 - 2000**



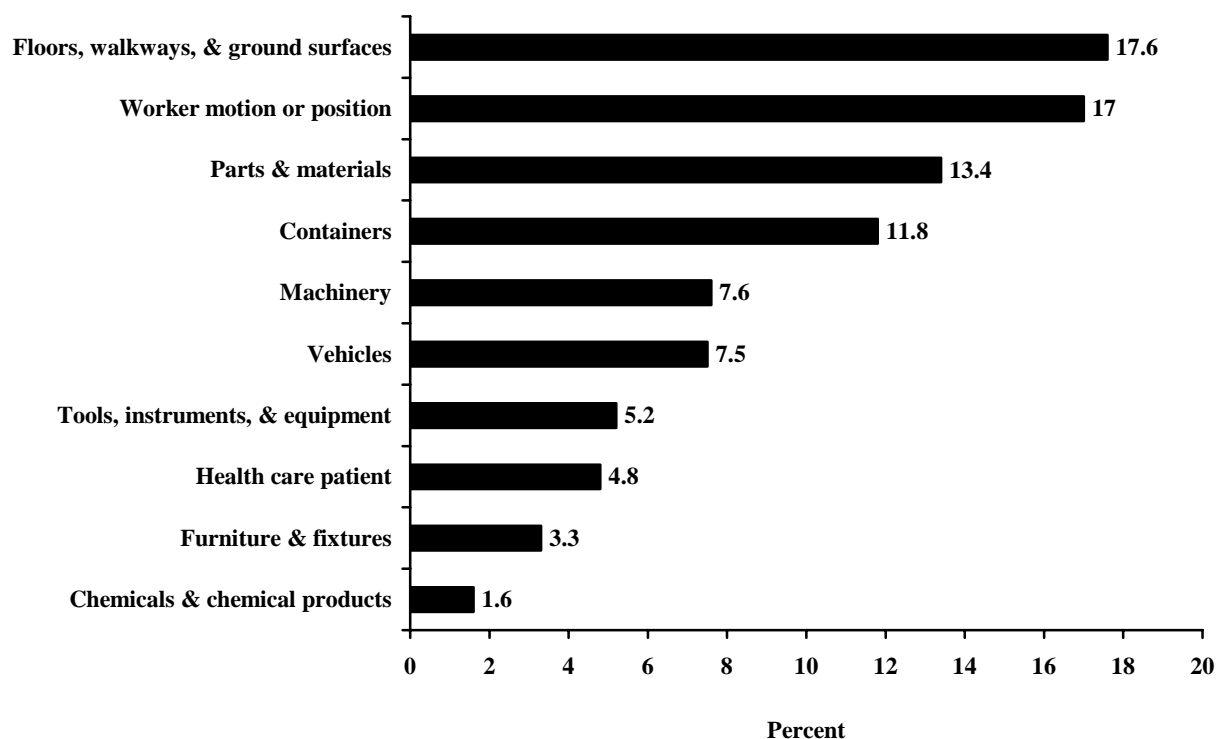
**Chart 16. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
Number, By Nature, Kansas, 2000**



**Chart 17. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
Percent, By Event, Kansas, 2000**



**Chart 18. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
Percent, By Source, Kansas, 2000**

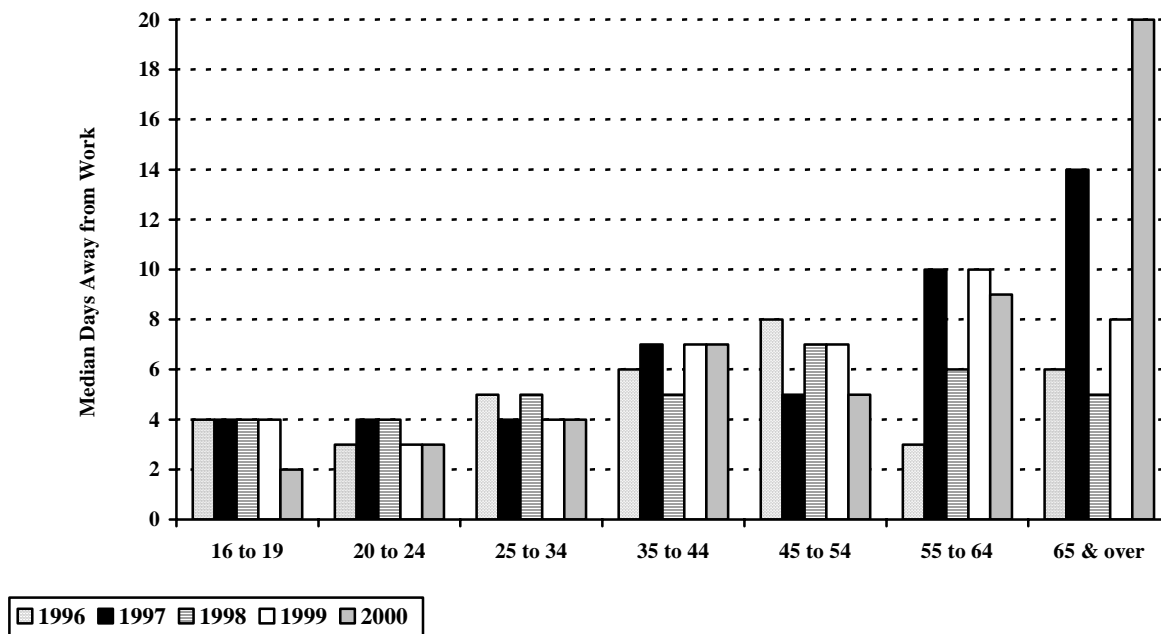


For the nature of the injury or illness, sprains and strains accounted for 43.5% of all reported cases, with 6,724 of the 15,449. The vast majority of these sprains and strains were divided amongst three industries, manufacturing (1,653), transportation and public utilities (1,139), and services (1,506). Bruises and contusions, the next leading category, accounted for 1,456 reported cases, or 9.4% of the total. (Tables 9, 10 Chart 16)

Two major events occurred in the workplace representing 53.4% of all events for the injuries and illnesses during 2000. Overexertion included 4,384 work related injuries, or 28.4%, with the manufacturing and services industries contributing 49.9% of that total. Contact with objects or equipment accounted for 25%, with 3,869 reported cases. Over one third of the event category, contact with objects or equipment, occurred in the manufacturing industry, with 1,355 cases, or 35%. (Tables 9, 10 Chart 17)

Floors, walkways, and ground surfaces was the leading source category for job related injuries and illnesses in 2000 for Kansas, accounting for 17.6% of all reported cases, with 2,722. Worker motion and position ran a close second with 2,621 cases, or 17%. (Tables 9, 10 Chart 18)

**Chart 19. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
By Age & Median Days Away from Work, By Age Group
Kansas, 1996-2000**



The largest change between 1999 and 2000 in median days away from work was in the age group of 65 and older. The 65 and over group went from 8 median days away from work to 20. This represented the largest median days away from work the 65+ age group has ever seen. The age groups of 16 to 19, 45 to 54, and 55 to 64 all experienced decreases from the previous year. All other groups remained the same. (Table 12 Chart 19)

Although 15,449 cases were reported for Kansas, the mining industry reported no injuries for women workers. There were two industries however, where women comprised the majority of the reported work related injuries or illnesses, those were finance, insurance, and real estate, and the services industry. Both nationwide, and throughout Kansas truck-driving occupations had more injuries than any other. The occupational group of operators, fabricators, and laborers were involved in 48.1% of all work related incidents.

Even though 24.3% of the companies surveyed did not complete the optional field of 'race', those who did reported that 62.2% of their occupational injuries and illnesses occurred to whites. It was the workers with one to five years of experience on the job that were involved in 33.7% of the injuries, while workers with less than 3 months of experience were involved in only 13.6% of all accidents reported.

Unlike 1999, in 2000 there were two age groups that were very close to reporting the same number of injuries, age groups 25 to 34, and 35 to 44. Sprains and strains was the overwhelming nature of injury, overexertion and contact with equipment or objects shared the number one spot for event, and floors, walkways, and ground surfaces was the number one source of injury for workers injured on the job.

Part III

Tables

Table 2. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
Number, By Industry, By Selected Case Types, Kansas, 2000

Industry ¹	SIC Code ²	2000 annual average employment ³ (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday Cases		Cases Without Lost Work-Days	Total cases	Lost workday Cases		Cases Without Lost Work-Days
				Total ⁴	With Days Away From Work ⁵			Total ⁴	With Days Away From Work ⁵	
Private Industry⁶		1,082.6	70.0	30.2	15.4	39.8	63.6	26.7	14.3	36.8
Agriculture, forestry, & fishing⁶		16.3	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.7
Agricultural production ⁶	01-02	7.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
Mining⁷		7.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
Coal mining ⁷	12	---	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Oil & gas extraction	13	5.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels ⁷	14	---	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Construction		66.0	6.4	2.1	1.3	4.2	6.2	2.1	1.2	4.1
General building contractors	15	15.7	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.8
Special trade contractors	17	39.6	4.4	1.4	0.8	2.9	4.3	1.4	0.8	2.8
Manufacturing		209.1	23.6	11.8	4.3	11.8	18.8	9.0	3.6	9.9
<u>Durable goods</u>		124.2	13.6	6.3	2.6	7.2	11.5	5.0	2.1	6.5
Lumber & wood products	24	4.9	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.8
Stone, clay, & glass products	32	6.6	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Primary metal industries	33	3.3	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.6
Fabricated metal products	34	11.1	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.6
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	22.5	2.5	1.0	0.5	1.5	2.1	0.8	0.4	1.4
Electronic & other electric equipment	36	9.2	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3
Transportation equipment	37	57.1	4.9	2.7	0.5	2.2	3.7	1.9	0.3	1.8
<u>Nondurable goods</u>		84.9	10.0	5.5	1.8	4.5	7.4	4.0	1.5	3.4
Food & kindred products	20	33.5	6.0	3.4	0.8	2.6	3.8	2.1	0.6	1.7
Paper & allied products	26	4.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3
Printing & publishing	27	21.9	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.6
Rubber & misc. plastic products	30	11.8	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.5
Transportation & public utilities⁷		79.2	5.4	3.0	2.2	2.4	5.2	2.9	2.1	2.3
Railroad transportation ⁷	40	---	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Local & interurban passenger transit	41	3.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Trucking & warehousing	42	24.0	2.7	1.4	1.0	1.4	2.7	1.4	0.9	1.4
Electric, gas, & sanitary service	49	9.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Wholesale & retail trade		320.0	18.2	6.6	3.9	11.6	17.7	6.3	3.8	11.4
<u>Wholesale trade</u>		76.6	7.0	2.4	1.4	4.6	6.7	2.3	1.3	4.4
Wholesale trade-durable goods	50	41.0	3.0	1.2	0.7	1.8	2.8	1.1	0.6	1.7
Wholesale trade-nondurable goods	51	35.7	3.9	1.2	0.7	2.8	3.9	1.2	0.7	2.7

**Table 2. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
Number, By Industry, By Selected Case Types, Kansas, 2000**

Industry ¹	SIC Code ²	2000 annual average employment ³ (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
			Total cases	Lost workday Cases		Cases Without Lost Work-Days	Total cases	Lost workday Cases		Cases Without Lost Work-Days
				Total ⁴	With Days Away From Work ⁵			Total ⁴	With Days Away From Work ⁵	
Private Industry⁶		1,082.6	70.0	30.2	15.4	39.8	63.6	26.7	14.3	36.8
(continued)										
<u>Retail trade</u>		243.4	11.2	4.2	2.5	7.1	11.0	4.1	2.4	6.9
Building materials & garden supplies	52	10.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4
General merchandise stores	53	35.7	2.1	1.1	0.7	1.0	2.1	1.1	0.7	0.9
Food stores	54	34.7	1.9	0.7	0.4	1.3	1.9	0.6	0.4	1.2
Automotive dealers & service stations	55	26.9	2.0	0.8	0.5	1.2	2.0	0.8	0.5	1.2
Apparel & accessory stores	56	10.6	0.4	0.3	(⁸)	0.2	0.3	0.2	(⁸)	0.1
Furniture & home-furnishings stores	57	11.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3
Eating & drinking places	58	86.2	3.1	0.7	0.4	2.5	3.1	0.7	0.4	2.4
Miscellaneous retail	59	27.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3
Finance, insurance, & real estate		63.5	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.6
Real estate	65	10.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Services		321.5	13.6	5.6	2.8	8.1	13.0	5.4	2.7	7.6
Hotels & other lodging places	70	10.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Personal services	72	12.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Auto repair services & parking	75	10.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4
Miscellaneous repair services	76	4.7	0.3	0.1	(⁸)	0.2	0.3	0.1	(⁸)	0.2
Motion pictures	78	3.3	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Amusement & recreation	79	14.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4
Health services	80	106.9	7.0	2.9	1.4	4.1	6.9	2.9	1.3	4.0
Legal services	81	6.1	0.1	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)
Educational services	82	8.3	0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2	0.2	(⁸)	(⁸)	0.2
Social services	83	29.8	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.8
Membership organizations	86	8.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Engineering & management	87	29.8	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

² Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

³ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program.

⁴ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

⁵ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁶ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁷ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the

Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

⁸ Fewer than 50 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

--- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies

**Table 3. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
Rate¹, By Industry, By Selected Case Types, Kansas, 2000**

Industry ²	SIC Code ³	2000 annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
			Total Cases	Lost workday Cases		Cases Without Lost Work-Days	Total cases	Lost workday Cases		Cases Without Lost Work-Days
				Total ⁵	With Days Away From Work ⁶			Total ⁵	With Days Away From Work ⁶	
Private Industry⁷		1,082.6	7.8	3.3	1.7	4.4	7.0	3.0	1.6	4.1
Agriculture, forestry, & fishing⁷		16.3	8.7	3.2	2.4	5.5	8.5	3.1	2.3	5.4
Agricultural production ⁷	01-02	7.5	10.7	4.6	3.3	6.1	10.3	4.3	3.1	5.9
Mining⁸		7.1	9.5	4.3	4.0	5.2	9.1	4.2	3.9	4.9
Coal mining ⁸	12	----	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)
Oil & gas extraction	13	5.7	10.7	4.7	4.6	6.0	10.3	4.6	4.4	5.7
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels ⁸	14	----	4.8	2.6	2.1	2.2	4.7	2.6	2.1	2.1
Construction		66.0	11.1	3.7	2.2	7.4	10.8	3.6	2.1	7.2
General building contractors	15	15.7	8.7	2.8	1.8	5.9	8.4	2.6	1.5	5.8
Special trade contractors	17	39.6	12.5	4.1	2.4	8.3	12.2	4.0	2.4	8.1
Manufacturing		209.1	11.3	5.7	2.1	5.6	9.0	4.3	1.7	4.7
<u>Durable goods</u>		124.2	10.9	5.1	2.1	5.8	9.2	4.0	1.7	5.2
Lumber & wood products	24	4.9	22.3	5.5	4.6	16.9	21.4	5.1	4.2	16.4
Stone, clay, & glass product	32	6.6	15.5	7.9	7.5	7.6	15.2	7.7	7.4	7.5
Primary metal industries	33	3.3	30.2	10.1	4.8	20.1	28.2	9.1	4.3	19.0
Fabricated metal products	34	11.1	11.8	5.6	2.0	6.2	11.0	5.3	1.9	5.7
Industrial machinery and equipment	35	22.5	10.7	4.3	2.1	6.4	9.2	3.3	1.7	5.9
Electronic & other electric equipment	36	9.2	8.3	4.2	1.1	4.1	6.4	3.3	0.8	3.1
Transportation equipment	37	57.1	8.6	4.7	0.8	3.8	6.4	3.3	0.6	3.1
<u>Nondurable goods</u>		84.9	11.9	6.5	2.1	5.4	8.8	4.7	1.8	4.0
Food & kindred products	20	33.5	16.9	9.5	2.2	7.4	10.8	6.0	1.8	4.8
Paper & allied products	26	4.7	12.7	6.1	2.3	6.5	11.8	5.8	2.2	6.0
Printing & publishing	27	21.9	6.7	3.3	1.8	3.4	5.3	2.5	1.4	2.8
Rubber & misc. plastics products	30	11.8	10.7	6.5	3.0	4.3	10.4	6.2	2.9	4.2
Transportation & public utilities⁸		79.2	6.7	3.8	2.8	2.9	6.5	3.6	2.6	2.8
Railroad transportation ⁸	40	----	2.6	1.5	1.1	1.0	2.5	1.5	1.1	1.0
Local & interurban passenger transit	41	3.7	12.4	4.4	2.7	7.9	12.4	4.4	2.7	7.9
Trucking & warehousing	42	24.0	10.9	5.5	3.8	5.4	10.8	5.4	3.7	5.4
Electric, gas, & sanitary services	49	9.8	5.0	2.8	1.8	2.2	4.9	2.8	1.7	2.2
Wholesale & retail trade		320.0	7.5	2.7	1.6	4.8	7.3	2.6	1.5	4.7
<u>Wholesale trade</u>		76.6	9.3	3.2	1.9	6.1	9.0	3.1	1.8	6.0
Wholesale trade-durable goods	50	41.0	7.7	3.1	1.7	4.6	7.2	2.9	1.5	4.4
Wholesale trade-nondurable goods	51	35.7	11.1	3.3	2.1	7.8	11.0	3.3	2.1	7.7

**Table 3. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
Rate¹, By Industry, By Selected Case Types, Kansas, 2000**

Industry ²	SIC Code ³	2000 annual average employment ⁴ (000's)	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
			Total Cases	Lost workday Cases		Cases Without Lost Work-Days	Total cases	Lost workday Cases		Cases Without Lost Work-Days
				Total ⁵	With Days Away From Work ⁶			Total ⁵	With Days Away From Work ⁶	
Private Industry⁷		1,082.6	7.8	3.3	1.7	4.4	7.0	3.0	1.6	4.1
(continued)										
<u>Retail trade</u>		243.4	6.7	2.5	1.5	4.2	6.5	2.4	1.4	4.1
Building materials & garden supplies	52	10.7	7.7	3.2	2.4	4.5	7.5	3.1	2.3	4.4
General merchandise stores	53	35.7	7.9	4.3	2.5	3.6	7.7	4.2	2.5	3.4
Food stores	54	34.7	8.4	2.8	1.6	5.6	8.2	2.8	1.6	5.4
Automotive dealers & Service stations	55	26.9	7.9	3.1	2.1	4.8	7.8	3.1	2.1	4.8
Apparel & accessory stores	56	10.6	5.5	3.5	0.6	2.1	4.4	2.7	0.5	1.8
Furniture & home-furnishings stores	57	11.6	5.8	2.4	1.7	3.4	5.7	2.3	1.6	3.4
Eating & drinking places	58	86.2	6.2	1.4	0.8	4.9	6.2	1.4	0.8	4.8
Miscellaneous retail	59	27.0	2.6	0.9	0.5	1.7	2.6	0.9	0.5	1.7
Finance, insurance, & real estate		63.5	1.9	0.8	0.6	1.2	1.6	0.7	0.5	1.0
Real estate	65	10.7	4.6	2.5	2.0	2.1	4.5	2.4	1.9	2.1
Services		321.5	5.7	2.3	1.2	3.4	5.5	2.3	1.1	3.2
Hotels & other lodging places	70	10.5	5.5	3.1	2.2	2.3	5.4	3.0	2.1	2.3
Personal services	72	12.7	3.7	1.7	1.2	2.0	3.5	1.7	1.2	1.7
Auto repair services, & parking	75	10.6	6.4	2.0	1.9	4.4	6.3	1.9	1.8	4.4
Miscellaneous repair services	76	4.7	6.9	1.8	0.9	5.1	6.8	1.8	0.9	5.0
Motion pictures	78	3.3	0.9	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.9	0.9	(⁹)	(⁹)	0.9
Amusement & recreation	79	14.3	11.0	2.3	1.8	8.7	7.7	2.2	1.8	5.4
Health services	80	106.9	8.7	3.6	1.7	5.0	8.5	3.6	1.6	5.0
Legal services	81	6.1	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3
Educational services	82	8.3	3.8	0.7	0.5	3.1	3.7	0.7	0.5	3.0
Social services	83	29.8	5.3	1.9	1.0	3.5	5.3	1.9	1.0	3.5
Membership organizations	86	8.7	4.1	1.7	1.3	2.3	4.1	1.7	1.3	2.3
Engineering & management	87	29.8	2.4	1.1	0.6	1.4	2.3	1.0	0.6	1.3

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where
N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours a week, 50 weeks a year)

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.*

⁴ Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Covered Employment and Wages program.

⁵ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

⁶ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted activity.

⁷ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁸ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal metal and nonmetal mining industries

⁹ Incidence rates less than 0.05.

Note: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

---- indicates data not available

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 4. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
Rate¹, By Industry, Kansas & United States, 1999 - 2000**

Industry Division ²	Total cases				Total lost workday cases ³				Cases without lost workdays			
	U.S.		Kansas		U.S.		Kansas		U.S.		Kansas	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
<i>Private Industry⁴</i>	6.3	6.1	7.6	7.8	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.2	4.0	4.4
Agriculture, forestry, & fishing⁴	7.3	7.1	9.2	8.7	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.9	3.5	5.8	5.5
Mining⁵	4.4	4.7	7.4	9.5	2.7	3.0	3.8	4.3	1.7	1.7	3.6	5.2
Construction	8.6	8.3	9.2	11.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.7	4.4	4.2	5.0	7.4
Manufacturing	9.2	9.0	11.7	11.3	4.6	4.5	5.9	5.7	4.6	4.5	5.8	5.6
Durable goods	10.1	9.8	10.7	10.9	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.8	5.8
Nondurable goods	7.8	7.8	13.2	11.9	4.2	4.2	7.4	6.5	3.6	3.5	5.7	5.4
Transportation & public utilities⁵	7.3	6.9	7.0	6.7	4.4	4.3	4.5	3.8	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.9
Wholesale & retail trade	6.1	5.9	7.0	7.5	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.7	3.4	3.3	3.9	4.8
Wholesale trade	6.3	5.8	7.1	9.3	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.2	3.0	2.7	3.5	6.1
Retail trade	6.1	5.9	7.0	6.7	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.5	3.6	3.4	4.1	4.2
Finance, insurance, & real estate	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.2
Services	4.9	4.9	5.7	5.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.6	3.5	3.4

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where
N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours a week, 50 weeks a year)

² Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in the railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

Note: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 5. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
Rate¹, By Selected Case Types, Kansas, 1976 - 2000**

Year	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
	Total cases	Lost workday Cases		Cases Without Lost Work-Days	Total cases	Lost workday Cases		Cases Without Lost Work-Days
		Total ⁴	With days away from Work ⁵			Total ⁴	With days Away from Work ⁵	
1976	8.4	3.3	3.1	5.2	8.1	3.1	3.0	5.0
1977	8.5	3.5	3.3	5.0	8.1	3.3	3.2	4.8
1978 ⁴	8.8	3.8	3.5	5.0	8.5	3.7	3.5	4.8
1979 ⁴	8.6	4.0	3.6	4.7	8.4	3.8	3.5	4.5
1980	8.1	3.6	3.3	4.5	7.9	3.5	3.2	4.4
1981	8.4	3.7	3.3	4.7	8.1	3.6	3.3	4.5
1982	7.5	3.1	2.8	4.3	7.2	3.0	2.7	4.2
1983 ⁴	7.5	3.3	2.9	4.3	7.3	3.1	2.8	4.1
1984 ⁴	7.7	3.4	3.0	4.2	7.4	3.3	2.9	4.1
1985	7.7	3.4	3.0	4.3	7.5	3.3	2.9	4.2
1986	7.6	3.3	2.9	4.3	7.3	3.1	2.8	4.1
1987	8.6	3.8	3.1	4.8	8.2	3.6	3.0	4.6
1988	9.5	4.0	3.2	5.5	9.0	3.8	3.1	5.2
1989	10.0	4.3	3.4	5.7	9.4	4.1	3.2	5.3
1990	9.9	4.2	3.3	5.7	9.1	3.8	3.1	5.2
1991	9.8	4.3	3.3	5.5	8.9	3.9	3.1	5.2
1992 ⁵	10.2	4.3	3.1	5.9	9.1	3.8	2.8	5.3
1993 ⁵	10.3	4.3	3.0	6.0	9.3	3.9	2.8	5.4
1994 ⁵	9.8	4.2	2.7	5.6	8.9	3.7	2.5	5.2
1995 ⁵	9.7	4.2	2.5	5.5	8.8	3.7	2.3	5.0
1996 ⁵	8.9	4.0	2.2	4.9	8.2	3.6	2.1	4.6
1997 ⁵	8.6	4.0	2.1	4.6	7.8	3.6	2.0	4.2
1998 ⁵	8.5	3.7	1.9	4.8	7.7	3.2	1.8	4.5
1999 ⁵	7.6	3.6	1.9	4.0	6.9	3.1	1.8	3.7
2000 ⁵	7.8	3.3	1.7	4.4	7.0	3.0	1.6	4.1

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours a week, 50 weeks per year).

² Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

⁴ To maintain historical comparability with the rest of the series, data for small non-farm employers in low risk industries who were not surveyed were imputed and included in survey estimates.

⁵ Data exclude fatal work related injuries and illnesses.

Note: Because of rounding components may not add to totals.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 6. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
Rate¹, By Industry, By Selected Case Types, Kansas, 1996-2000

Industry Division	Total Cases					Lost Workday Cases										Cases Without Lost Workdays				
						Total ²					With Days Away From Work ³									
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Private Industry ⁴	8.9	8.6	8.5	7.6	7.8	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.7	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.0	4.4
Agriculture, forestry, & fishing ⁴	8.7	12.9	7.5	9.2	8.7	3.0	6.7	2.5	3.4	3.2	2.8	5.3	2.0	2.9	2.4	5.7	6.2	5.0	5.8	5.5
Mining ⁵	---	9.7	9.0	7.4	9.5	---	6.2	3.7	3.8	4.3	---	4.7	2.5	3.2	4.0	---	3.5	5.3	3.6	5.2
Construction	12.2	11.3	12.3	9.2	11.1	5.8	5.3	5.7	4.1	3.7	4.7	1.0	4.1	3.3	2.2	6.3	3.1	6.7	5.0	7.4
Manufacturing	12.5	14.3	12.9	11.7	11.3	5.8	6.8	6.5	5.9	5.7	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.1	6.7	7.5	6.4	5.8	5.6
Durable goods	12.4	14.0	12.8	10.7	10.9	5.2	6.2	5.8	4.9	5.1	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.1	7.1	7.9	7.0	5.8	5.8
Nondurable goods	12.7	14.7	13.1	13.2	11.9	6.6	7.8	7.5	7.4	6.5	2.2	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.1	6.1	6.9	5.6	5.7	5.4
Transportation & public utilities ⁵	7.1	6.5	9.1	7.0	6.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.5	3.8	2.2	2.5	2.7	3.5	2.8	4.8	3.7	5.4	2.4	2.9
Wholesale & retail trade	7.6	6.7	7.2	7.0	7.5	3.5	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.6	4.2	3.8	4.4	3.9	4.8
Wholesale trade	7.3	6.7	7.7	7.1	9.3	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.2	1.7	2.0	2.7	2.3	1.9	3.8	3.6	4.2	3.5	6.1
Retail trade	7.8	6.6	7.0	7.0	6.7	3.4	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.5	4.8	3.7	4.5	4.1	4.2
Finance, insurance, & real estate	4.0	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	2.8	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.2
Services	7.9	6.6	6.2	5.7	5.7	3.2	3.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.2	4.8	3.7	4.0	3.5	3.4

1 Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as:

(N/EH) x 200,000 where

N =number of injuries and illnesses

EH =total hours worked by all employees during a calendar year

200,000 =base for 100 equivalent full-time workers
 (working 40 hours a week, 50 weeks a year)

2 Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

3 Days-away-from-work cases include those, which resulted in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

4 Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

5 Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety & Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries.

Note: Because of rounding components may not add to totals.

--- Indicates data not available.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 7. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses With Days Away from Work¹
Number, By Industry, By Worker Characteristics, Kansas, 2000**

Characteristics	Private Industry ²	Goods producing				Services producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, & fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation & public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, & real estate	Services
Total	15,449	297	283	1,273	4,325	2,207	1,402	2,482	361	2,819
Sex:										
Men	10,519	246	282	1,234	3,174	1,812	1,273	1,365	157	976
Women	4,843	52	----	40	1,142	315	129	1,117	204	1,843
Age:										
16 to 19	558	----	16	----	168	41	----	170	----	91
20 to 24	2,168	59	58	154	543	240	154	473	73	413
25 to 34	4,042	58	99	377	1,085	492	431	558	47	895
35 to 44	4,128	----	65	340	1,317	684	409	472	113	680
45 to 54	3,091	92	27	242	926	573	223	418	84	507
55 to 64	1,100	----	11	69	243	163	122	211	----	205
65 and over	345	----	8	68	34	----	----	179	----	----
Occupation:										
Managerial & prof. specialty	485	----	----	----	41	----	----	----	60	261
Tech., sales, & adm. support	1,834	18	----	----	157	120	175	776	167	411
Service	2,111	58	----	----	84	----	----	408	51	1,463
Farming, forestry, & fishing	222	130	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	56
Precision prod., craft, & repair	3,326	----	218	778	846	562	284	320	74	241
Op., fabricators, & laborers	7,425	64	60	490	3,179	1,464	879	928	----	358
Length of service with employer:										
Less than 3 months	2,101	74	40	208	676	111	123	392	16	462
3 to 11 months	2,987	87	77	132	827	179	337	641	76	632
1 to 5 years	5,210	113	----	526	1,290	870	519	773	107	991
More than 5 years	3,283	----	17	239	1,157	374	366	376	155	574
Not reported	1,869	----	128	168	375	674	57	301	----	160
Race or ethnic origin:										
White, non-Hispanic	9,616	232	67	880	2,614	921	1,071	1,752	283	1,797
Black, non-Hispanic	875	----	----	18	314	137	175	50	----	174
Hispanic	999	64	28	131	406	----	----	148	----	152
Asian or Pacific Islander	140	----	----	----	17	----	----	101	----	----
Am. Indian or Alaskan native	57	----	----	----	16	----	----	----	----	----
Not reported	3,762	----	184	225	959	1,136	89	409	64	695

**Table 7. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses With Days Away from Work¹
Number, By Industry, By Worker Characteristics, Kansas, 2000**

Characteristics	Private Industry ²	Goods producing				Services producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, & fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation & public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, & real estate	Services
Total {15,449 cases}	15,449	297	283	1,273	4,325	2,207	1,402	2,482	361	2,819
Nature of injury, illness										
Sprains, strains	6,724	134	120	576	1,653	1,139	581	787	228	1,506
Bruises, contusions	1,456	----	36	95	386	132	250	252	----	241
Cuts, lacerations	824	----	13	62	270	89	80	185	----	113
Fractures	1,288	----	31	149	263	350	67	211	----	179
Heat burns	276	----	7	----	44	----	----	----	----	149
Carpal tunnel syndrome	452	----	----	----	238	49	----	62	49	----
Tendonitis	148	----	----	----	58	----	----	----	----	----
Chemical burns	158	----	----	----	56	----	----	----	----	52
Amputations	211	----	12	16	31	----	125	----	----	----
Multiple injuries	449	----	22	50	122	44	----	113	----	42
Part of body affected:										
Head	1,103	----	9	109	286	116	76	274	----	196
Eye	530	----	----	77	192	----	----	87	----	88
Neck	367	----	7	16	47	56	----	188	----	18
Trunk	5,609	117	57	508	1,378	867	583	652	158	1,291
Shoulder	1,067	19	8	119	294	167	91	172	67	129
Back	3,523	93	24	282	676	511	419	418	91	1,009
Upper extremities	3,433	58	100	171	1,374	532	342	361	63	431
Wrist	935	----	8	39	503	93	----	89	53	97
Hand, except finger	372	18	9	56	134	----	----	----	----	----
Finger	1,117	----	71	54	440	45	197	112	----	188
Lower extremities	3,364	----	71	372	958	423	282	555	103	555
Knee	1,348	----	22	140	415	223	61	160	37	276
Foot, except toe	557	----	9	55	178	41	141	99	----	----
Toe	163	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	42	50
Body systems	93	----	----	----	33	----	----	----	----	----
Multiple parts	1,435	51	39	91	240	189	86	447	17	276
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals & chemical prod.	242	----	----	----	88	17	----	----	----	68
Containers	1,816	71	16	56	398	342	241	408	45	239

**Table 7. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses With Days Away from Work¹
Number, By Industry, By Worker Characteristics, Kansas, 2000**

Characteristics	Private Industry ²	Goods producing				Services producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, & fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufactur- ing	Transpor- tation & public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, & real estate	Services
(Source, con't)										
Furniture & fixtures	517	----	----	71	127	70	----	125	----	122
Machinery	1,177	----	64	88	530	94	83	149	----	144
Parts & materials	2,074	----	88	326	854	199	229	295	----	80
Worker motion or position	2,621	----	20	250	1,060	237	231	281	143	392
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	2,722	64	8	203	423	659	199	649	87	431
Tool, instruments, & equip.	807	----	36	111	285	50	91	86	----	125
Vehicles	1,157	----	26	----	196	318	159	185	----	208
Health care patient	744	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	731
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects, equip.	3,869	62	174	412	1,355	343	404	634	19	468
Struck by object	1,932	----	82	154	530	159	288	468	16	201
Struck against object	758	----	21	94	267	108	----	63	----	184
Caught in object, equip.	821	----	66	66	431	----	78	54	----	66
Fall to lower level	1,361	----	----	147	221	544	114	272	----	----
Fall to same level	1,560	----	----	60	250	119	108	481	93	419
Slips, trips, loss of balance - without fall	404	----	12	85	49	48	----	73	43	57
Overexertion	4,384	99	55	334	1,131	720	376	550	66	1,055
Overexertion in lifting	2,842	76	22	276	675	341	259	427	53	715
Repetitive motion	1,146	----	----	59	671	91	63	113	62	84
Exposure to harmful substance	644	----	8	47	182	57	----	60	----	224
Transportation accidents	555	----	13	18	70	131	106	72	----	109
Fires & explosions	61	----	----	----	15	----	----	----	----	----
Assaults & violent acts by person	148	----	----	----	----	----	----	111	----	----

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, and the Federal Railroad

Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data is not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 8. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses With Days Away from Work¹
Percent, By Industry, By Worker Characteristics, Kansas, 2000**

Characteristics	Private Industry ²	Goods producing				Services producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, & fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufactur- ing	Transportation & public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, & real estate	Services
Total {15,499 cases}	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sex:										
Men	68.1	82.6	99.6	96.9	73.4	82.1	90.8	55.0	43.5	34.6
Women	31.3	17.4	---	3.1	26.4	14.3	9.2	45.0	56.5	65.4
Age:										
16 to 19	3.6	---	5.5	---	3.9	1.9	---	6.8	---	3.2
20 to 24	14.0	19.9	20.4	12.1	12.6	10.9	11.0	19.1	20.2	14.7
25 to 34	26.2	19.4	34.8	29.6	25.1	22.3	30.7	22.5	12.9	31.8
35 to 44	26.7	---	23.1	26.7	30.4	31.0	29.1	19.0	31.1	24.1
45 to 54	20.0	30.8	9.7	19.0	21.4	26.0	15.9	16.9	23.2	18.0
55 to 64	7.1	---	3.8	5.4	5.6	7.4	8.7	8.5	---	7.3
65 and over	2.2	---	2.7	5.4	0.8	---	---	7.2	---	---
Occupation:										
Managerial & prof. Specialty	3.1	---	---	---	0.9	---	---	---	16.7	9.3
Tech., sales, & adm. support	11.9	6.2	---	---	3.6	5.4	12.5	31.3	46.3	14.6
Service	13.7	19.4	---	---	1.9	---	---	16.4	14.0	51.9
Farming, forestry, & fishing	1.4	43.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.0
Precision prod., craft, & repair	21.5	---	76.9	61.6	19.6	25.5	20.3	12.9	20.3	8.5
Op., fabricators, & laborers	48.1	21.6	21.4	38.4	73.5	66.4	62.7	37.4	---	12.7
Length of service with employer:										
Less than 3 months	13.6	24.8	14.2	16.4	15.6	5.0	8.7	15.8	4.5	16.4
3 to 11 months	19.3	29.2	27.2	10.4	19.1	8.1	24.1	25.8	21.1	22.4
1 to 5 years	33.7	37.8	---	41.3	29.8	39.4	37.0	31.2	29.6	35.1
More than 5 years	21.2	---	6.1	18.8	26.8	17.0	26.1	15.1	42.9	20.4
Not reported	12.1	---	45.2	13.2	8.7	30.5	4.1	12.1	---	5.7
Race or ethnic origin:										
White, non-Hispanic	62.2	77.9	23.7	69.1	60.4	41.7	76.4	70.6	78.2	63.7
Black, non-Hispanic	5.7	---	---	1.4	7.3	6.2	12.5	2.0	---	6.2
Hispanic	6.5	21.4	10.0	10.2	9.4	---	---	6.0	---	5.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.9	---	---	---	0.4	---	---	4.1	---	---
Am. Indian or Alaskan native	0.4	---	---	---	0.4	---	---	---	---	---
Not reported	24.3	---	64.9	17.7	22.2	51.5	6.4	16.5	17.8	24.7

Table 8. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses With Days Away from Work¹
Percent, By Industry, By Worker Characteristics, Kansas, 2000

Characteristics	Private Industry ²	Goods producing				Services producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, & fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation & public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, & real estate	Services
Total {15,449 cases}	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Nature of injury, illness										
Sprains, strains	43.5	44.9	42.4	45.3	38.2	51.6	41.5	31.7	63.1	53.4
Bruises, contusions	9.4	----	12.7	7.5	8.9	6.0	17.8	10.1	----	8.6
Cuts, lacerations	5.3	----	4.6	4.9	6.3	4.0	5.7	7.4	----	4.0
Fractures	8.3	----	10.8	11.7	6.1	15.8	4.8	8.5	----	6.3
Heat burns	1.8	----	2.4	----	1.0	----	----	----	----	5.3
Carpal tunnel syndrome	2.9	----	----	----	5.5	2.2	----	2.5	13.7	----
Tendonitis	1.0	----	----	----	1.3	----	----	----	----	----
Chemical burns	1.0	----	----	----	1.3	----	----	----	----	1.9
Amputations	1.4	----	4.1	1.3	0.7	----	8.9	----	----	----
Multiple injuries	2.9	----	7.7	3.9	2.8	2.0	----	4.6	----	1.5
Part of body affected:										
Head	7.1	----	3.1	8.6	6.6	5.3	5.4	11.0	----	6.9
Eye	3.4	----	----	6.0	4.4	----	----	3.5	----	3.1
Neck	2.4	----	2.4	1.2	1.1	2.5	----	7.6	----	0.7
Trunk	36.3	39.2	20.2	39.9	31.9	39.3	41.6	26.3	43.6	45.8
Shoulder	6.9	6.5	2.8	9.4	6.8	7.6	6.5	6.9	18.4	4.6
Back	22.8	31.3	8.6	22.2	15.6	23.2	29.9	16.8	25.3	35.8
Upper extremities	22.2	19.5	35.5	13.5	31.8	24.1	24.4	14.5	17.3	15.3
Wrist	6.1	----	2.7	3.0	11.6	4.2	----	3.6	14.6	3.5
Hand, except finger	2.4	6.2	3.1	4.4	3.1	----	----	----	----	----
Finger	7.2	----	25.0	4.2	10.2	2.0	14.1	4.5	----	6.7
Lower extremities	21.8	----	25.2	29.2	22.1	19.2	20.1	22.3	28.4	19.7
Knee	8.7	----	7.7	11.0	9.6	10.1	4.3	6.5	10.3	9.8
Foot, except toe	3.6	----	3.1	4.3	4.1	1.9	10.1	4.0	----	----
Toe	1.1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	11.6	1.8
Body systems	0.6	----	----	----	0.8	----	----	----	----	----
Multiple parts	9.3	17.1	13.6	7.2	5.5	8.6	6.2	18.0	4.6	9.8
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals & chemical prod.	1.6	----	----	----	2.0	0.8	----	----	----	2.4
Containers	11.8	24.0	5.5	4.4	9.2	15.5	17.2	16.4	12.4	8.5
Furniture & fixtures	3.3	----	----	5.6	2.9	3.2	----	5.0	----	4.3
Machinery	7.6	----	22.6	6.9	12.3	4.3	5.9	6.0	----	5.1

**Table 8. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses With Days Away from Work¹
Percent, By Industry, By Worker Characteristics, Kansas, 2000**

Characteristics	Private Industry ²	Goods producing				Services producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, & fishing ²	Mining ³	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation & public utilities ³	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, & real estate	Services
(Source, con't)										
Parts & materials	13.4	----	31.0	25.6	19.7	9.0	16.3	11.9	----	2.9
Worker motion or position	17.0	----	6.9	19.6	24.5	10.7	16.5	11.3	39.5	13.9
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	17.6	21.5	2.8	16.0	9.8	29.8	14.2	26.1	24.2	15.3
Tool, instruments, & equip.	5.2	----	12.9	8.7	6.6	2.3	6.5	3.5	----	4.4
Vehicles	7.5	----	9.1	----	4.5	14.4	11.4	7.5	----	7.4
Health care patient	4.8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	25.9
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects, equip.	25.0	20.7	61.4	32.3	31.3	15.5	28.8	25.5	5.1	16.6
Struck by object	12.5	----	29.0	12.1	12.2	7.2	20.5	18.8	4.5	7.1
Struck against object	4.9	----	7.4	7.4	6.2	4.9	----	2.5	----	6.5
Caught in object, equip.	5.3	----	23.2	5.2	10.0	----	5.6	2.2	----	2.3
Fall to lower level	8.8	----	----	11.5	5.1	24.7	8.1	11.0	----	----
Fall to same level	10.1	----	----	4.7	5.8	5.4	7.7	19.4	25.6	14.8
Slips, trips, loss of balance - without fall	2.6	----	4.1	6.7	1.1	2.2	----	2.9	11.8	2.0
Overexertion	28.4	33.2	19.4	26.2	26.1	32.6	26.8	22.2	18.1	37.4
Overexertion in lifting	18.4	25.5	7.6	21.6	15.6	15.5	18.4	17.2	14.5	25.3
Repetitive motion	7.4	----	----	4.6	15.5	4.1	4.5	4.5	17.1	3.0
Exposure to harmful substance	4.2	----	2.8	3.7	4.2	2.6	----	2.4	----	8.0
Transportation accidents	3.6	----	4.5	1.4	1.6	6.0	7.6	2.9	----	3.9
Fires & explosions	0.4	----	----	----	0.3	----	----	----	----	----
Assaults & violent acts by person	1.0	----	----	----	----	----	----	4.5	----	----

¹Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

²Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data is not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 9. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses With Days Away from Work²
Rate¹, By Industry, By Worker Characteristics, Kansas, 2000**

Characteristics	Private Industry ³	Goods producing				Services producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, & fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation & public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, & real estate	Services
Total {15,449 cases}	171.2	241.3	403.8	222.0	206.9	276.0	188.0	147.6	63.6	118.9
Nature of injury, illness										
Sprains, strains	74.5	108.4	171.3	100.5	79.1	142.5	78.0	46.8	40.1	63.5
Bruises, contusions	16.1	----	51.4	16.6	18.5	16.6	33.5	15.0	----	10.2
Cuts, lacerations	9.1	----	18.5	10.9	12.9	11.1	10.7	11.0	----	4.8
Fractures	14.3	----	43.6	25.9	12.6	43.7	9.0	12.5	----	7.6
Heat burns	3.1	----	9.8	----	2.1	----	----	----	----	6.3
Carpal tunnel syndrome	5.0	----	----	----	11.4	6.2	----	3.7	8.7	----
Tendonitis	1.6	----	----	----	2.8	----	----	----	----	----
Chemical burns	1.8	----	----	----	2.7	----	----	----	----	2.2
Amputations	2.3	----	16.6	2.8	1.5	----	16.8	----	----	----
Multiple injuries	5.0	----	31.0	8.7	5.8	5.6	----	6.7	----	1.8
Part of body affected:										
Head	12.2	----	12.5	19.0	13.7	14.5	10.2	16.3	----	8.3
Eye	5.9	----	----	13.4	9.2	----	----	5.2	----	3.7
Neck	4.1	----	9.8	2.7	2.3	7.0	----	11.2	----	----
Trunk	62.2	94.7	81.5	88.5	66.0	108.4	78.1	38.8	27.8	54.5
Shoulder	11.8	15.8	11.2	20.8	14.1	20.9	12.2	10.2	11.7	5.4
Back	39.1	75.6	34.8	49.2	32.3	63.9	56.2	24.9	16.1	42.6
Upper extremities	38.1	47.2	143.4	29.9	65.8	66.5	45.9	21.5	11.0	18.2
Wrist	10.4	----	11.0	6.8	24.0	11.6	----	5.3	9.3	4.1
Hand, except finger	4.1	14.9	12.6	9.7	6.4	----	----	----	----	----
Finger	12.4	----	100.8	9.4	21.1	5.7	26.5	6.6	----	7.9
Lower extremities	37.3	----	101.7	64.8	45.8	52.9	37.8	33.0	18.0	23.4
Knee	14.9	----	31.2	24.3	19.8	27.9	8.2	9.5	6.6	11.7
Foot, except toe	6.2	----	12.5	9.5	8.5	5.1	18.9	5.9	----	----
Toe	1.8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	7.4	2.1
Body systems	1.0	----	----	----	1.6	----	----	----	----	----
Multiple parts	15.9	41.3	54.9	15.9	11.5	23.6	11.6	26.6	2.9	11.6
Source of injury, illness:										
Chemicals & chemical prod.	2.7	----	----	----	4.2	2.1	----	----	----	2.9
Containers	20.1	58.0	22.2	9.8	19.0	42.8	32.4	24.3	7.9	10.1
Furniture & fixtures	5.7	----	----	12.4	6.1	8.7	----	7.4	----	5.2
Machinery	13.0	----	91.4	15.3	25.4	11.8	11.1	8.9	----	6.1
Parts & materials	23.0	----	125.0	56.9	40.8	24.9	30.7	17.5	----	3.4

**Table 9. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses With Days Away from Work²
Rate¹, By Industry, By Worker Characteristics, Kansas, 2000**

Characteristics	Private Industry ³	Goods producing				Services producing				
		Agriculture, forestry, & fishing ³	Mining ⁴	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation & public utilities ⁴	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, & real estate	Services
(Source, con't)										
Worker motion or position	29.1	----	27.8	43.5	50.7	29.6	30.9	16.7	25.1	16.6
Floors, walkways, ground Surfaces	30.2	51.8	11.1	35.4	20.2	82.4	26.7	38.6	15.4	18.2
Tool, instruments, & equip.	8.9	----	52.0	19.4	13.6	6.2	12.2	5.1	----	5.3
Vehicles	12.8	----	36.6	----	9.4	39.7	21.4	11.0	----	8.8
Health care patient	8.3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	30.8
Event or exposure:										
Contact with objects, equip.	42.9	50.1	247.8	71.8	64.8	42.9	54.2	37.7	3.3	19.8
Struck by object	21.4	----	117.1	26.8	25.3	19.9	38.6	27.8	2.9	8.5
Struck against object	8.4	----	30.0	16.4	12.8	13.5	----	3.7	----	7.8
Caught in object, equip.	9.1	----	93.8	11.6	20.6	----	10.5	3.2	----	2.8
Fall to lower level	15.1	----	----	25.6	10.6	68.1	15.3	16.2	----	----
Fall to same level	17.3	----	----	10.5	12.0	14.9	14.5	28.6	16.3	17.7
Slips, trips, loss of balance - without fall	4.5	----	16.7	14.8	2.4	6.1	----	4.4	7.5	2.4
Overexertion	48.6	80.2	78.3	58.2	54.1	90.0	50.4	32.7	11.5	44.5
Overexertion in lifting	31.5	61.6	30.9	48.1	32.3	42.7	34.7	25.4	9.2	30.1
Repetitive motion	12.7	----	----	10.3	32.1	11.4	8.4	6.7	10.9	3.6
Exposure to harmful substance	7.1	----	11.2	8.2	8.7	7.2	----	3.6	----	9.5
Transportation accidents	6.2	----	18.4	3.1	3.3	16.4	14.2	4.3	----	4.6
Fires & explosions	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Assaults & violent acts	1.6	----	----	----	----	----	----	6.6	----	----

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000, where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during a calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers
(working 40 hours a week, 50 weeks a year)

² Days away from work cases include those which resulted in days away from with or without restricted work activity.

³ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁴ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data is not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 10. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses With Days Away from Work¹
Percent, By Worker Characteristics, By Days Away from Work, Kansas, 2000

Characteristics	Total Cases	Percent of cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	15,449	20.2	14.3	18.5	12.0	9.4	7.0	18.7	5
Sex:									
Men	10,519	19.2	12.7	18.0	12.5	9.8	7.9	19.8	6
Women	4,843	22.3	17.8	19.5	11.1	8.5	5.0	15.9	4
Age:									
16 to 19	558	36.2	16.2	21.2	4.7	15.7	2.7	3.3	2
20 to 24	2,168	26.3	19.0	15.5	17.1	7.5	9.2	5.6	3
25 to 34	4,042	22.7	15.8	20.7	13.0	8.9	5.8	13.1	4
35 to 44	4,128	16.0	11.5	18.3	13.0	7.6	7.8	25.8	7
45 to 54	3,091	14.7	15.9	19.9	9.2	12.1	6.0	22.2	5
55 to 64	1,100	25.8	4.9	14.2	6.4	10.8	7.5	30.4	9
65 and over	345	4.1	12.5	9.6	13.2	12.7	11.1	36.9	20
Occupation:									
Managerial & prof. Specialty	485	25.0	14.9	16.9	15.7	6.1	9.5	11.9	4
Tech., sales, & adm. support	1,834	17.2	21.4	22.5	8.7	10.2	7.0	13.0	4
Service	2,111	32.8	12.2	16.9	11.9	9.9	3.8	12.5	3
Farming, forestry, & fishing	222	31.3	12.5	14.9	18.5	4.0	6.2	12.6	3
Precision prod., craft, & repair	3,326	14.5	16.3	17.1	11.7	10.8	6.0	23.6	6
Op., fabricators, & laborers	7,425	19.1	12.3	18.6	12.7	8.9	8.0	20.3	5
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months	2,101	27.2	14.8	13.2	15.9	8.8	9.6	10.6	5
3 to 11 months	2,987	22.5	14.6	15.4	12.5	7.9	6.8	20.4	5
1 to 5 years	5,210	17.9	15.0	20.8	11.9	8.4	6.7	19.2	4
More than 5 years	3,283	13.4	13.8	23.6	9.3	12.0	6.2	21.8	5
Race or ethnic origin:									
White, non-Hispanic	9,616	19.3	14.3	20.0	10.3	8.1	7.3	20.8	5
Black, non-Hispanic	875	22.2	11.4	14.3	8.1	13.5	10.9	19.7	7
Hispanic	999	19.2	12.9	19.1	23.8	7.3	5.5	12.1	5
Asian or Pacific Islander	140	14.6	6.5	1.6	54.7	16.4	2.2	3.9	9
Am. Indian or Alaskan native	57	3.0	---	64.8	3.7	10.2	---	18.3	5

Table 10. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses With Days Away from Work¹
Percent, By Worker Characteristics, By Days Away from Work, Kansas, 2000

Characteristics	Total Cases	Percent of cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total	15,449	20.2	14.3	18.5	12.0	9.4	7.0	18.7	5
Nature of injury, illness									
Sprains, strains	6,724	16.4	13.9	21.9	12.2	9.5	5.9	20.1	5
Bruises, contusions	1,456	30.5	21.4	21.3	9.4	8.6	3.6	5.2	2
Cuts, lacerations	824	23.6	17.9	15.3	30.4	5.6	3.0	4.1	4
Fractures	1,288	9.4	5.9	16.3	5.8	11.0	10.0	41.7	23
Heat burns	276	33.1	29.9	15.9	5.0	6.0	2.7	7.4	2
Carpal tunnel syndrome	452	6.0	5.9	8.6	12.7	12.7	15.4	38.7	23
Tendonitis	148	18.9	8.4	23.5	22.3	10.3	1.6	15.0	5
Chemical burns	158	51.3	6.9	24.0	6.4	10.1	----	1.3	1
Amputations	211	0.6	11.3	44.6	9.8	15.9	10.2	7.5	3
Multiple injuries	449	15.2	5.3	12.5	22.9	6.7	12.8	24.6	6
Part of body affected:									
Head	1,103	43.5	19.8	17.7	11.0	6.0	----	1.9	2
Eye	530	62.2	11.3	19.8	2.9	3.0	----	.08	1
Neck	367	7.0	41.9	13.8	8.4	2.8	7.2	18.9	3
Trunk	5,609	16.0	12.4	18.8	12.7	11.2	7.1	21.9	7
Shoulder	1,067	15.5	9.8	14.5	9.1	11.5	5.0	34.6	12
Back	3,523	17.1	14.6	21.8	14.0	9.3	4.8	18.3	5
Upper extremities	3,433	20.0	15.0	13.8	12.5	9.2	7.6	21.9	6
Wrist	935	14.7	8.4	12.3	9.8	12.6	12.2	30.1	14
Hand, except finger	372	32.1	12.7	14.4	10.8	15.3	3.1	11.5	3
Finger	1,117	19.9	23.5	18.1	16.3	7.5	7.9	6.9	3
Lower extremities	3,364	20.0	11.3	23.7	11.2	10.4	8.0	15.4	5
Knee	1,348	17.0	15.2	18.5	10.5	9.9	10.4	18.6	5
Foot, except toe	557	26.9	6.1	28.7	15.2	8.7	6.5	8.	3
Toe	163	16.7	8.3	40.7	15.5	14.6	----	4.2	3
Body systems	93	46.1	31.6	15.8	1.2	3.0	----	2.3	2
Multiple parts	1,435	20.6	14.7	17.5	13.0	5.9	7.6	20.5	5
Source of injury, illness:									
Chemicals & chemical prod.	242	37.5	23.7	23.2	4.2	6.6	1.6	3.2	2
Containers	1,816	21.9	16.4	20.9	9.6	8.3	5.2	17.6	5
Furniture & fixtures	517	34.5	13.1	18.1	6.8	6.9	3.0	17.6	3
Machinery	1,177	21.0	21.1	13.6	9.3	7.6	12.1	15.4	3
Parts & materials	2,074	19.1	19.8	17.4	10.1	11.6	7.6	14.3	4

Table 10. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses With Days Away from Work¹
Percent, By Worker Characteristics, By Days Away from Work, Kansas, 2000

Characteristics	Total Cases	Percent of cases involving							Median days away from work
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
(Source, con't)									
Worker motion or position	2,621	13.5	11.7	17.9	13.1	11.5	8.5	23.8	8
Floors, walkways, ground Surfaces	2,722	1.8	10.5	20.4	9.8	9.2	7.5	28.9	7
Tool, instruments, & equip.	807	23.6	7.0	16.5	17.8	9.5	11.7	13.8	6
Vehicles	1,157	19.8	10.9	14.8	19.6	8.4	5.1	21.4	6
Health care patient	744	25.4	19.3	19.2	12.8	14.3	2.7	6.2	3
Event or exposure:									
Contact with objects/ equip.	3,869	27.7	19.5	17.8	10.2	9.0	5.7	10.1	3
Struck by object	1,932	23.2	21.5	22.5	9.9	8.9	6.1	8.0	3
Struck against object	758	34.5	19.9	13.8	6.3	4.9	5.5	15.1	2
Caught in equip./object	821	19.4	18.0	12.2	17.9	12.7	7.3	12.5	6
Fall to lower level	1,361	6.6	8.3	15.3	17.7	3.7	8.2	40.2	18
Fall to same level	1,560	23.0	14.7	21.9	2.7	13.8	5.6	18.2	4
Slips, trips, loss of balance - without fall	404	6.8	16.7	23.9	10.7	6.8	2.8	32.4	7
Overexertion	4,384	17.4	13.0	18.7	14.2	10.4	8.3	18.0	6
Overexertion in lifting	2,842	17.3	13.8	20.3	10.7	11.1	8.8	18.1	5
Repetitive motion	1,146	9.9	8.2	13.0	12.8	14.6	10.8	30.9	14
Exposure to harmful substance	644	38.3	20.5	24.1	6.6	5.8	0.7	4.0	2
Transportation accidents	555	20.8	5.7	16.0	12.4	7.6	7.1	30.3	7
Fires & explosions	61	11.0	----	42.1	----	----	17.4	29.6	4
Assaults & violent acts by person	148	9.5	32.7	----	52.0	----	----	5.8	9

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with the participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data is not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

**Table 11. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses With Days Away from Work¹
Percent, By Industry, By Days Away from Work, Kansas, 2000**

Characteristics	Total Cases	Percent of cases involving							
		1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	Median days away
<i>Total</i>	15,449	20.2	14.3	18.5	12.0	9.4	7.0	18.7	5
<i><u>Goods Producing</u></i>									
Agriculture, forestry, & fishing ²	297	18.6	22.3	12.2	18.5	2.6	6.2	19.7	5
Mining ³	283	6.3	11.0	10.4	13.5	6.7	12.3	39.8	22
Construction	1,273	15.0	6.3	22.0	8.6	11.4	10.4	26.4	10
Manufacturing	4,325	20.4	14.1	17.1	11.3	12.2	9.4	15.5	5
Durable Goods	2,555	18.3	13.8	16.7	11.6	12.4	10.9	16.4	6
Nondurable Goods	1,770	23.5	14.4	17.6	10.9	12.0	7.2	14.2	4
<i><u>Service Producing</u></i>									
Transportation & public utilities ³	2,207	10.0	10.2	16.2	15.2	7.9	5.1	35.6	10
Wholesale trade	3,884	20.0	14.1	28.6	11.7	9.2	5.1	11.4	3
Retail trade	2,482	20.4	20.6	14.9	13.8	6.6	5.4	18.3	4
Finance, insurance, & real estate	361	29.1	17.7	20.5	6.9	6.4	11.4	7.9	3
Services	2,819	30.5	14.9	20.1	10.7	9.5	4.5	9.8	3

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data conforming to OSHA definitions for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; and the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data is not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Appendix A

SCOPE OF THE SURVEY AND TECHNICAL NOTES

Scope of the Survey

The occupational injury and illness data reported through the annual survey are based on records which employers in the following industries maintain under the Occupational Safety and Health Act: agriculture, forestry, and fishing (SIC 01-09); oil and gas extraction (SIC 13); construction (SIC 15-17); manufacturing (SIC 20-39); transportation and public utilities (SIC 41-49); wholesale and retail trade (SIC 50-59); finance, insurance, and real estate (SIC 60-67); and services (SIC 70-89). Excluded from the survey are self-employed individuals; private households; farmers with fewer than 11 employees; employers regulated by other federal safety and health laws; and federal, state, and local government agencies.

Data conforming to OSHA definitions of recordable occupational injuries and illnesses for coal and lignite mining (SIC 11 and 12), metal and nonmetal mining (SIC 10 and 14), and railroads (SIC 40) are provided by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, and by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Survey questionnaires were mailed to 3,650 sample units within the state. Approximately twelve percent of these were excluded from the final tabulation because they were no longer in operation, were not within the scope of the survey, were included in the report for another location, received duplicate survey forms for the same location, or were not mailable because of an inadequate address. Follow-up mailings and telephone calls to nonrespondents resulted in an overall usable response rate of 96 percent.

Survey Questionnaire

The survey questionnaire requested information concerning the average employment during the calendar year; total hours worked; the number of occupational illnesses by type (seven categories); the total occupational injuries and illnesses by type, i.e., fatalities, and nonfatal cases with and without lost workdays; the number of days away from work and days of restricted work activity; and case and demographic data for lost workday cases.

Federal grant arrangements specify that the respondent fill out a single report form. The data are then used to develop both state and national estimates. This elimination of duplicate reporting by respondents, in conjunction with the use of identical statistical techniques at the state and national levels, ensures maximum comparability of estimates.

Sample Design

The basic sample was selected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to represent all non-government industries in Kansas and to produce estimates of the number of occurrences and incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses for the state. The universe was stratified into industries according to the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual published by the Office of Management and Budget.

A sample size necessary to produce a certain level of precision in the estimates of incidence rates was then determined for each industry. Previous surveys conducted by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, have given an indication of the variability of incidence rates within certain groups of industries. Using these measures of variability, the number of establishments in the industry, and the employment in large establishments, a sample size was then calculated for each industry. The number of employees in large establishments was used as a control on the sample size. When industries are dominated by a few large establishments, smaller samples are required if the large establishments are included in the sample with certainty. Industries with higher expected incidence rates displayed more variability and, therefore, were allotted a proportionately larger sample than industries with lower rates.

Within an industry it was known that the number of injuries and illnesses an establishment experiences will vary with the employment of the establishment. Because of this, the universe of establishments within an industry was stratified by employment and then an optimum allocation was achieved by distributing the sample to each size group proportionate to the total employment in the size group. This procedure assumes that the variance of the average number of injuries and illnesses per establishment in a size group is proportionate to the average establishment employment size group. Sample sizes were then adjusted to produce integral sampling ratios.

Estimating Procedures

By using a weighting procedure, units in the sample are made to represent all units in their size class for a particular industry. The inverse of the sampling ratio for the industry/employment-size class from which the unit was selected determines the weight. Weights of responding employers in a sampling cell are adjusted for the small proportion of survey forms not returned. Respondents are then shifted into the estimating cell determined by the employment and business activity report. Data for each unit are multiplied by the appropriate weight and non-response adjustment factor. The products are then aggregated to obtain a total for the estimating cell.

Since the universe file which provides the sample frame is not current to the reference year of the survey, data are adjusted to reflect current employment levels. In the annual survey, all estimates of totals are adjusted by the benchmark factor at the estimating cell level. The benchmarking procedure requires a source of accurate employment data which can be converted into annual average employment figures for separate estimates at the cell level.

Federal-State Cooperation

To eliminate duplicate reporting by respondents and ensure maximum comparability of estimates, survey respondents complete a single report form for national and state estimates.

Industrial Classification

Reporting units are classified into industries by their principal product or activity. The data are tabulated according to the 1987 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

Appendix B

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPUTING INCIDENCE RATES FOR AN INDIVIDUAL FIRM

Employers may calculate incidence rates for an individual establishment or firm by using the same formula that is used to calculate industry-wide incidence rates from the annual occupational injury and illness survey. Employers may then compare their work injury and illness rates to state and national rates for their industry.

The formula requires: (1) the number of injuries and illnesses, and (2) the number of hours actually worked by all employees during the reference period. To produce an overall incidence rate proceed by determining the following:

1. The number of recordable occupational injuries and illnesses. This may be done by adding the totals for columns H, I, and J of The Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Log (OSHA NO. 300).
2. The total number of hours actually worked during the year by all employees from payroll or other time records. The hours worked figure should not include any non-work time even though paid, such as vacations, sick leave, holidays, etc. (If actual hours worked are not available for employees paid on commission, by salary, by the mile, etc., hours worked may be estimated on the basis of scheduled hours or eight hours per workday.)

The formula for computing the incidence rate is as follows:

$$\begin{array}{lcl} (1) & \text{Number of injuries and illnesses X 200,000} & = \text{Incidence Rate} \\ (2) & \text{Employee hours worked} & \end{array}$$

This rate represents the number of injuries and illnesses occurring per 200,000 hours of work exposure, or the rate per 100 full-time equivalent workers. The same base is used in computing the occupational injury and illness rates for Kansas and the nation. It should be noted, for illnesses, the hours of work exposure should be increased in the formula to 20,000,000 (per 10,000 employees). The increase is due to the lower prevalence of illnesses in the work place.

An employer may compute rates for injuries, illnesses, lost workday cases, nonfatal cases without lost workdays, or the number of lost workdays. Simply replace the number of injuries and illnesses, (1) in the formula, with the measure for which the rate is being computed.

It is also possible to compute injury rates on a monthly, quarterly, or semi-annual basis, or even by department or any other grouping of employees. The formula remains the same except the constant now would be 16,667 for a monthly calculation, 50,000 for a quarterly calculation, or 100,000 for a semi-annual calculation. The number of cases or days in the numerator and the hours worked in the denominator would be for the same time frame as the constant.

Appendix C

GLOSSARY

Average Employment: The average number of full- and part-time employees who worked during the report period. This includes all classes of employees (e.g., administrative, seasonal, temporary, supervisory, clerical, professional, technical, sales, delivery, installation, construction, service personnel, as well as operating and related workers).

Establishment: A single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed (e.g., factory, mill, store, hotel, restaurant, movie theater, farm, ranch, bank, sales office, warehouse, or central administrative office). For firms engaged in activities which may be physically dispersed such as construction, transportation, communication, and electric, gas, and sanitary services, records may be maintained at the place to which employees normally report each day. For personnel who do not primarily report or work at a single establishment, such as traveling salesmen, technicians, engineers, their establishment would be at the location from which they are paid or the base from which these personnel operate to carry out their activities.

First Aid Treatment: One-time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, and so forth, which do not ordinarily require medical care.

Hours Worked: Total hours worked by all employees. Includes all time on duty, but excludes vacation, holiday, sick leave, and all other non-work time even though paid.

Incidence Rate: Number of injuries and/or illnesses, or lost workdays per 100 full-time workers. The rate is calculated as:

$$\frac{(N/EH) \times 200,000}{1}$$

where:	N	= number of injuries and/or illnesses, or lost workdays
	EH	= Total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
	200,000	= base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

Lost Workday Cases: Cases that involve days away from work or days of restricted activity, or both.

Lost Workdays: The number of workdays (consecutive or not), beyond the day of injury or onset of illness, the employee was away from work or limited to restricted work activity because of an occupational injury or illness.

- (1) Lost workdays, away from work: The number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which the employee would have worked but could not because of an occupational injury or illness.

(2) **Lost Workdays, restricted work activity:** The number of workdays (consecutive or not) on which, because of an injury or illness the employee:

- (a) was assigned to another job on a temporary basis,
- (b) worked at a permanent job less than full-time
- (c) worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it.

Low-Hazard Industries: Selected industries in retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services that are regularly exempt from OSHA recordkeeping. To be included in this exemption, an industry must fall within an SIC not targeted for general schedule inspections and must have an average lost workday case injury rate for a designated three-year measurement period at or below 75.0 percent of the U.S. private sector average rate.

Medical Treatment: Treatment (other than first aid) administered by a physician or registered professional personnel under the standing orders of a physician. Medical treatment does not include first aid treatment even though provided by a physician or registered professional personnel.

Nonfatal Case Without Lost Workdays: Any recordable occupational injury or illness case, which does not involve a fatality or lost workdays.

Occupational Illness: Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment.

Occupational Injury: Any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work accident or from an exposure involving a single incident in the work environment.

Recordable Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: Any case which may be categorized in one the following classes is recordable:

- (1) occupational deaths, regardless of the time between injury, or length of illness, and death;
- (2) occupational illnesses; or
- (3) occupational injuries which involve one or more of the following: loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment (other than first aid).

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC): A classification system developed by the Office of Statistical Standards, Executive Office of the President/Office of Management and Budget, for use in the classification of establishments by type of activity in which engaged. Each establishment is assigned an industry code for its major activity, which is determined, by the product or group of products or services rendered. Establishments may be classified as 2-digit, 3-digit, or 4-digit industries, according to the degree of information available.

Work Environment: The physical location, equipment, materials processed or used, and the kinds of operations performed by an employee in the performance of his/her work, whether on or off the employer's premises.